HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,868—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.	
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd	May
M. L. PENINSULAR	5274	A. G. Cubitt	30th	"
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langhorne	6th	June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th	"
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th	"
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langhorne	27th	"
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th	July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th	"
* CALEDONIA	7538	F. H. Gordon	18th	"
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th	"

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

Those marked † M.L. will call at MALTA, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI, transhipping as above.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers usually there for Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, Tuesday, on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th May, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and Lists of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 650,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
b CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	15th June 1903
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passage to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecorel	5,051	23rd May, 1903.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 18th May, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates. ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON; COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 22nd May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,127 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 25th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th May, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 250.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

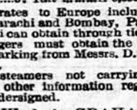
Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	Sailing about
KALIBIA	H. Tait	4,500	12th June.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	28th June.
ARABIA	Geo Read	3,598	12th July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,000	31st July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Tait	3,595	21st August.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Marcantetti	4th June 1903
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI	2,655	Birch	10th June.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	25th June.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
94, Medow Street, Bombay, 13th May, 1903.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Western Ports, and other useful information. Price 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised. Also Official Report. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at Railway Stations and Railway Terminal

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs. a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0 12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1 4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0 14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1 0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0 12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1 0

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
ALWAYS ON CUT.
OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Co.).
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT
FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

THE HUNTSMAN'S MOTTO—MEET AND DRINK ("J. R. D.")

ROBERTSON'S

DUNDEE WHISKY.

J. R. D. is the SCOTCH WHISKY preferred by all Connoisseurs.

To be had of

ALL WINE MERCHANTS,

BARS, RESTAURANTS

AND

HOTELS.

START, STOP AND FLY-BACK CHRONOGRAPHS.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

		Rs.
I.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	25
II.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	35
III.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	55
IV.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	65
V.	Do. do. do. Superior quality,	90
VI.	Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	65
VII.	Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-hunting	100
VIII.	Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175; Hunting or Half-hunting	185
IX.	Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch	65
X.	Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	185
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
XIII.	Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting	550
XIV.	Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case	1,050

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
SPECIALISTS IN
WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS,
ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
CHOCOLATES, &c.,
MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.
GENERAL MINING BANKERS.
Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.
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Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

President:—ALEXIS MORETON MANDEVILLE.
Cablegrams:—"PLENARILY LONDON." Codes: Bentley McNeil, Mosse and Neal.

N.B.—A Handbook fully explaining the business operations of the Exchange can be had on application free from the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "KURDISTAN," 3,036 Tons, A. 1, at LLOYDS, SAILING on or about the 23rd MAY, will take CARGO to the following Ports :—
FREMANTLE, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, or NEW ZEALAND PORTS.
Accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers at a Moderate Rate. No Surgeon or Stewardess carried.
For full particulars of FREIGHTS and PASSAGE apply to
MESSRS. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
18th May, 1903. Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

THE S. S. "LONSDALE," SAILING on the 23rd instant, for EUROPE, will carry a limited number of Passengers at MODERATE RATES. Accommodation large and spacious.
Apply on BOARD.
A. R. LEE,
Master.
Bombay, 18th May, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," from SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the Stream. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing Shed.
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 12th May, 1903.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS will be received up to 1st June, 1903, by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, for the PURCHASE of the Iron Armour Plated Twin Screw Turret Ships
"ABYSSINIA" AND "MAGDALA"
with their Engines, Boilers, and all Fittings now on Board as they lay in the Wet Basin, Government Dockyard, Bombay.
The "Abyssinia" was built by Messrs. Dudgeon and Co., London, in 1870, is 225 feet long, 42 feet beam, 1,874 tons gross measurement, and 200 nominal H. P.
The "Magdala" was built at the Thames Iron Works in 1870, is 225 feet long, 45 feet beam, 2,137 tons gross measurement, and 250 nominal H. P.
Both Vessels are armour plated right round their sides, as well as round their super-structures and turrets, the thickness of the plates varying from 10 inches to 4 inches.
The Vessels will only be sold for breaking up and the purchaser must remove them from the Government Dockyard within one month of purchase at his own risk and expense. Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard.
25 per cent. of purchase money to be paid on acceptance of Tender, balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard.
Application to view the Turret Ships and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Royal Indian Marine.
S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, Royal Indian Marine,
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 27th April, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

MAX MINCK & Co., LAHORE.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED 1875.
Intend forming their business into a Company, Limited, 8 per cent. on paid up Shares guaranteed.
Apply for Prospectus, The SECRETARY to the Proposed MAX MINCK & Co., Ld., Lahore.
Lahore, 15th March, 1903.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 76 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for
SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.
Apply for Prospectus to the SECRETARY at BOMBAY.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK
ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.
THE
BOMBAY IRON MART.
MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,
TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.
ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY.
FOR BUILDINGS.
Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised, Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.
FOR WATER WORKS.
Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.
FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.
Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.
We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
CARNAC BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CLEARANCE SALE of BICYCLE ACCESSORIES.—LAMPS, from Rs. 3; BELLS, Re. 1 all round; and other goods much below Manufacturers' Cost.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder. Writes 84 Characters with only 84 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

THE ROSERY DAIRY being now MOVED to the same premises as the ROSERY POULTRY FARM, 35, Parel Tank Road, all orders should be addressed there. Telephone No. 1015.

EVERYTHING REDUCED IN PRICE.—Whole Stock of Boots, Shoes, Bags, Trunks, Harness, &c. must be sold before removal to larger premises in Church Gate Street. Inspection invited.—SUTOR & Co., Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts and Co.) Bombay.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 6	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND 9,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA,

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copperplate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT. "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 17th April, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.......................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months..........................	4
„ 6 Months..........................	4½ „
„ 12 Months..........................	5 „
„ 2 Years..........................	5½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING, Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

7, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers OR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(2ND EDITION.)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
2 YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 16.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£92 3/16	— unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£98	— do
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£108	— do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£ 65 3/4	— — 1 8
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 1/8	— + 1-16
2 months hence	24 1-2	— — 1/8
Spot in New York	54 5/8	— + 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25-17 1/2	— unchanged
Berlin	20·47	— — 1/2
New York Demand............	4·88	— unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	— do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	— do
6 „ „ „	3 1/2 pr ct	— do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills............	3 7/8 pr ct	— do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	— do
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	1 3/4 pr ct	— do
7 day market loans	3 pr ct	— do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £200,000 for S. America.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 33 1-4 May-June. Business done.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 35 1-4 May-June. Business done.

Rapeseed.—Brown 34 1-2 May-June. Sellers, tone steady.

Linseed—Bold 42 3-4 May-June. Sellers, tone quieter.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000. Spot 6·14 —2. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 7,000. Arrivals closed steady.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·86 —3	5·82 —3	5·79 —3	5·65 —4

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·12 —2	4·84 —2	4·73 —3	4·71 —3	4·70 —3

New York.—

Receipts at the Port............	6,000 bales,
Do. last year............	3,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do. Continent............	5,000
Mid-Uplands	11·40 — 10
Futures, month of July	10·71 — 5
Do. do. December	8·75 — 4

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 3-8 unchanged
Futures, month of August	11·17 — 12
Do. do. November............	8·67 — 4
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 16th May 1903:—

Cotton	9,628 bales.
Wheat............	34,746 cwts.
Linseed	21,575 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	29,027 „
Gingellyseed............	7,274 „
Poppyseed	7,960 „
Groundnuts	209 „
Castorseed	5,750 „
Rice	51,110 „
Myrabollams............	3,555 „
Cottonseed	4,788 „

BOMBAY, MONDAY, MAY 18.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d. at 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight; D. A.				1s. 4 7-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s 4 11-32d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170 1-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		126
Shanghai	30	do	do	176
Japan	30	do	do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash ... ... Rs. 98-14
1st Settlement ... ... Rs. 98-14

Money Market—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since	21st October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	14th May	7 do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	15th May	6 do.
Bank of Madras	do.	21st April	7 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	7	5	6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5	12	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	1	
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	6	3	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	12	
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	8	
WHEAT—Tone quiet.			
Soft Red Ahmedabad .... Rs.	28	8	0
Club No. 1............ Rs.	30	4	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone .... steady.
Estimated sales 10,000
Total imports 1,000

May.-June	June.-July	July-Aug..	Aug-Sept.
5·91 —1	5·81	5·78 —1	5·62 —1

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·31 —1	4·83 —1	4·72 —1	4·70 —1

Jan. Feb.
4 69
—1

COTTON—Tone steady, A small business doing at current rates. The Sutta market is firm and good Bhownugger closes at Rs. 198 1-2 for 25 May delivery.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)...	179	169	162	25 May.
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)...	189	180	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.) ...	188	179	...	do
Belati M. G ...	194	185	...	do
Khandesh M. G. ...	...	181	173	do
Akola M. G. / Khamgaum do / Karanja do ...	196	187	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	202	193	...	do
Broach do ...	245	238	..	do
Bhownugger do ...	222	213	...	do
Do H. G. ...	216	207	193	do
S.-G. Dharwar...			235	do
Westerns...			213	do

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 16th May, as compared with the statement of the 9th May:—

LIABILITIES.	May 9. Rs.	May 16. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office............	55,62,228	51,28,692
Public Deposits at Branches	51,88,240	55,59,400
Other Deposits	5,32,06,165	5,13,95,606
Post Bills............	23,039	23,639
Sundries............	18,57,569	19,29,293
Rs...	8,37,38,041	8,20,06,630
ASSETS.		
Government Securities............	77,50,710	77,43,015
Other authorised Securities	6,46,787	5,97,317
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities............	86,83,611	89,14,809
Loans do. do. do.	1,58,84,520	1,66,61,968
Bills discounted and purchased......	3,27,40,674	3,02,38,678
Dead Stock............	4,05,304	4,05,304
Stamps and Stationery............	3,540	3,518
Balances with other Banks	2,62,742	2,99,490
Sundries	2,98,790	3,23,208
Cash	1,70,61,363	1,61,19,327
Rs.	8,37,38,041	8,20,06,630

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger............ 4 8-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols............ 92 3-16
3 per cent Rentes 98
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers............ 65 3 4
Bar Silver 25 1-8

The sum of about £ 200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRIFFITHS—May 13, at Mian Mir, the wife of Assistant-Surgeon D J H Griffiths, I S M D, of a son.

KING—May 13, at Ootacamund, the wife of Mr R C H Moss King, I C S, of a daughter.

SHERER—May 10, at Dalhousie, the wife of Captain J C Sherer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BURKE—May 11, at Lahore, of exhaustion and old age, Edward Burke, of Inniskilling, Ireland, and late Sub-Engineer, P W D, age 84 years.

SHAW—April 30, at Almora, Marcia Hilda Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs H Shaw, and late a Missionary of the W M A (S P G), Cawnpore, aged 27 years and 5 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 28m. High water, 4-6m., 4-43a, Low water, 9-51m., 11-37a, Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo to-day at 5-15 p. m.

LOSS OF A WATCH.—Captain J. W. Baldwin, master of the s. s. Akbar, has reported to the police the theft from the chart-room of his ship of a gold watch and chain of the total value of Rs. 300. A wedding ring and a seal were attached to the chain.

THEFT OF A PURSE.—Before Mr. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Makbul Miralli was charged with the theft of a purse containing a hundred rupee note belonging to Goolab Kassim. On pleading guilty, the accused was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

ACCIDENT IN A GODOWN.—On Sunday morning while three Hindu labourers were working in a grain godown in Broach Street a stack of bags of grain collapsed and fell on them. One of them, Bhawoo Mahadu, received a severe wound to his head and injury to his back, and was removed to the Gooculdas Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

DON'T TRUST A MONKEY.—About noon on Saturday last, while a little girl named Vitabai, aged seven years, residing with her parents at Worli, was playing about near the door of her father's house, a monkey belonging to one Govind Pandurang got loose and approached the girl. The latter went to play with it, when the monkey bit her on the face. The father of the girl refused to take her to hospital.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Massilia will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p. m. to-morrow.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. Malvern, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m to-morrow.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—The City Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the Morgue on the body of an unknown Hindu lad, aged about fourteen years, who was found lying dead in Manson Road close to the yellow gate of the Docks. The deceased was lying on his side with his head crushed in, and from his appearance, the wheel of some heavy vehicle, such as a labour cart, was believed to have passed over him some time during the previous night while he was lying asleep on the roadside. The deceased was identified by two persons employed in the Docks, who stated that he was in the habit of sleeping about that part of Manson Road. The jury recorded a verdict that the deceased died by fracture of the skull, but how such fracture was caused there was no evidence to show.

A DISHONEST COOLIE—Before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, a coolie, named Bapoo Luxmon, was charged by Inspector Power with the theft of a box containing books of the value of Rs. 2-4-0. On Sunday morning, the complainant Hiralal Girdharlal, who was in charge of the godown of the Bombay Dyeing Company at Pydhoni, went to the opposite shop for a short while. Taking advantage of his absence, the accused entered the godown, and thinking the box contained cash, took it and put it in his basket, covered it with a piece of cloth, and left the shop. On the complainant questioning the accused, whom he saw coming out of the shop, the accused threw down the box and tried to run away. The complainant gave chase, arrested him, and made him over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said he took the box under the impression that it contained money. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive fifteen stripes.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	4	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	7	4	21
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	5	4	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	7	6	27
F Parel, Sewri and Sion............	8	7	13
G Mahim and Worli	13	11	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown............	0	0	0
Hospitals............	0	5	13
Total	45	43	123
Total plague deaths to date...	261,050	113,060	
Same date last year	27	20	91

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th May.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A Company:—No. 5551 Vol A C Otto.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

FOR some years past the Jamaica fruit trade has been increasing at a remarkably rapid rate, until at last it has attained such proportions that the one staple industry, sugar, may now almost be regarded as a minor industry. Fruit, however, like sugar, is liable to be affected by the vagaries of the tropical climate, and the present season threatens to check to some extent the Jamaican fruit exportation. A severe drought has prevailed in the banana-growing districts, and this has shortened the crop to such an extent that one of the principal fruit-shipping firms has been reduced to the necessity of obtaining supplies from Costa Rica.

THE Duke and Duchess of Manchester arrived on a motor car a fortnight ago at the little town of Swinford, in Mayo, and attracted much attention, such a "yoke" having never been seen there before. They were on their way to Westport, and just outside Swinford the car broke down, in the dirt, the rain, and the darkness—the third breakdown since they had left Dublin. As ill-luck would have it, the last train for the night had left Swinford, but they ultimately resumed their journey in a hired vehicle. It is reported that the ducal couple have bought the late Mr. Mitchell Henry's fine seat in Galway.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 16.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr R Nathan C I E of the Indian Civil Service is placed on special duty under the Govt of India in the Home and Finance Depts with effect from the 21st April 1903.

The services of Capt A Miller M B I M S (Madras) are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras with effect from the 12th May 1903

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Burma:—Capt J Entrican M D I M S (Madras), Capt G H Stewart I M S, Capt H A Williams M B D S O I M S and Lieut J Good M B I M S.

The services of Col W R Browne M D I M S (Madras are replaced permanently at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India with effect from the 19th May 1903.

Lieut-Col E S Peck I M S (Bengal) Professor of Midwifery Medical College and Obstetric Physician and Surgeon Eden Hospital Calcutta is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough out of India on private affairs for three months in continuation with effect from the 16th May 1903.

Major A H Nott M B I M S (Bengal) Civil Surg Darjeeling is appointed to officiate as Professor of Midwifery Medical College and Obstetric Physician and Surg Eden Hospital Calcutta during the absence on leave of Lieut-Col F S Peck I M S (Bengal) or until further orders.

The services of Capt C F Weinman M B I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras:—Capt D N Anderson M B I M S and Lieut A Chalmers M B I M S.

The services of Lieut-Col H K McKay C I E I M S (Bengal) are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India with effect from the 15th April 1903.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal:—Capt J W D Megaw M B I M S, Capt M H Thornley I M S and Lieut W V Coppinger M D I M S.

The services of Capt F H Watling M B I M S (Bengal are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India.

The services of Capt A J Ralph 16th Madras Infy are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment as an Offg Cantonment Magistrate.

The services of Major G A Welman 13th Madras Infy are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces for employment as an Offg Cantonment Magistrate

The services of Capt F G A Wimberley 6th Jat Lt Infy are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment as an Offg Cantonment Magistrate.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Mr J L Pigot Depy Consvr of Forests 1st grade Assam are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Ceylon with effect from the 11th Jany 1903.

Major G B Hodgson I A Supt 1st grade Survey of India is granted privilege leave for eighteen days combined with medical leave for eleven months and twelve days under Articles 232 260 and 308 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 2nd May 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Vety Lieut F S H Baldrey Indian Civil Vety Dept is posted until further orders to the Lahore Vety College with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his new duties.

Mr F H Smith Depy Supt in Geological Survey of India is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty days, and in continuation special leave for four months and ten days under articles 246 260 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th instant or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr G A Stonier Chief Insptr of Mines in India is granted privilege leave for three months under articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd May 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr J Grundy, Insptr of Mines is appointed to officiate as Chief Insptr of Mines in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr Stonier or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major E G R Whitcombe I M S B'bay is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class and is posted as Civil Surgn of Kurram with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Wilhelm Carl August Danger, as acting Consul for Germany at Moulmein, during the absence of Mr E J Foucar.

Mr A L P Tucker C I E of the Indian Civil Service a Resident of 2nd class is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-two days, with effect from the 1th June 1903 and is also granted furlough for four months and nine days under articles 233 and 305 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr W D Young as acting Consul for Belgium at Karachi during the absence of Mr D McIver.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J S Milne Asst Accountant Genl Bombay is with effect from the 2nd of May 1903 granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days and leave on private affairs for three months and six days in continuation.

Mr F C Harrison Accountant Genl United Provinces is with effect from the 30th of April 1903 granted privilege leave for three months and furlough for four months and twenty-three days in continuation.

Mr A H Brigstock Depy Accountant Genl United Provinces is appointed to officiate as Accountant Genl United Provinces during the absence on leave of Mr Harrison or until further orders.

Mr M F Gauntlett I C S is appointed substantively to class II of the Enrolled List of the Financial Dept with effect from the 30th of April 1903 and is posted as Deputy Accountant Genl United Provinces.

Mr M A Hydari Examiner of Press Accounts is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 3th of April 1903.

Mr E R Jardine is appointed to be Presidency Post Master Bombay with effect from the 9th of April 1903 vice Mr W Merrett retired.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92 Indian Army Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officer are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—Second Lieut D B Ross 9th April; and E C R Martin 28th March; and H T Molloy 14th April; and W S J Seruby 31st March.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut K E Kirkpatrick 2nd Battn Manchester Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battn Durham L I; Double Coy Officer 3rd Brahman Inf dated 29th March.

Second Lieuts J B Watts 1st Battn South Staffordshire Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battn Leicestershire Regt; offg Double Coy Officer 17th Musalman Rajput Infy (The Loyal Regt) Dated 2/th April; and E L Robinson 1st Battn Lincolnshire Regt; offg Double Coy Officer 5th Madras Inf dated 24th April.

The Govt of India are pleased to notify the creation of the grade of Asst Controller in the Military Accounts Dept in which will be included not only the four appointments referred to in G G O No 848 dated 19th Sept 1902 but also those of the Chief Accountant in the Office of the Accountant-Genl Military Dept and the Asst to the Controller of Military Accounts Bengal Command.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 442 the following appointments are made to the grade of Asst Controller Military Accounts Dept with effect from the 19th Sept 1902:—Messrs G. A Boswell and E W Dower Depy Examiner 1st grade Military Accounts Department.

Major H W Lowry Indian Army to be Supply and Transport Officer 2nd class with effect from the 4th May 1903.

Capt W B Hickie Indian Army to be Supply and Transport Officer 4th class with effect from the 9th May 1903.

Lieut R L C Sweeny Indian Army 18th Musalman Rajput Infy to be Supply and Transport Officer 6th class on probation with effect from the 30th Inst 1903.

INDIA ARMY.

The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captains to be Majors—N A H Budd, P S M Burlton, A J Campbell, C D Rawlinson, F T C Hughes, Brt-Lieut-Col W R Birdwood, J Kendall, H E Lowis R L Tottenham-Brt-Maj C de M Norie D S O, G E L Gilbert, C O Swanston D S O, E G Wright, T Y Seddon and W C Lockhart, Mure—9th May.

Second-Lieuts to be Lieutenants—A H Seagrim, 5th April, R C Young, F K Bensley, B G Channer, W H Padday and A B S Fennell—8 April.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT—Madras.

Sub-Condr J D Sweeney is promoted to the grade of Condr with effect from the 21st April.

RETIREMENTS.

Col A M Branfoot M B C I E Indian Medical Service Madras Principal Medical Officer Bangalore and Southern Districts is permitted subject to H M's approval to retire from the service with effect from the 19th May.

Maj A B Pritchard Indian Army Asst Commr Burma is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 16th May 1903 subject to H M's approval.

PRINCIPAL STORY, of Glasgow University, one of the most outspoken and brilliant speakers in scholastic circles north of the Tweed, has never concealed the fact that he is not greatly enamoured of the munificent Carnegie grants to Scotsh students and, speaking this week at the Graduation ceremony in connection with the college over which he presides, he made some caustic remarks on this subject. After studying the fee question and finding that the majority of the students are now having their fees paid by the Carnegie Trustees, he has come to the conclusion that there is a downward tendency from independence to indebtedness.

IN the Holyrood Levee dress regulations the following concession is made to Scottish sentiment:—"The Highland kilt, with doublet of cloth or velvet, and claymore and dirk, may be worn at Court as a military uniform, but only by Highland gentlemen."

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bullmouth, Captain T W Stratton, will sail to-day, for Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Valetta, 1,936 tons, Captain J McMorran, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant, from Colombo, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sangola, 3,322 tons, Captain W J Jacob, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and duty paid salt.

THE steamer Battersea Bridge, 2,171 tons, Captain L S Berryman, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta, 4th May, brought a cargo of coal.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain J G E Metcalfe, sailed yesterday, for Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain O J Morgan, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 18th April, via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Afghan, 1,439 tons, Captain W E Dexter, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Mauritius, 28th April, via Karachi, with a cargo sugar and 43 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain W Fowle, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain G E Pickering, sailed yesterday, for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr J W Gorden and Mr A Rankin as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons, Captain A J Cole, will sail to-day, for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Paul, two Misses Smith, four natives, and 300 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Onda, 3,410 tons, Captain R W G Lowe, R N R, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant, from Calcutta, 25th April, via coast ports, brought a cargo of coal and general and 12 deck passengers.

THE steamer Gulf of Trindad, 1,604 tons, Captain J Hughes, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening, from Jeddah via Aden, with 797 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage two deaths occurred amongst the pilgrims from natural causes.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Clive............	Comdr Hewett............	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr McArthur	R I M
H M S Magdala		Turret-ship
H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
Investigator............	Comdr T H Heming............	R I M
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
Torpedo Boat No. 100...	......	......
Do No 102...	......	......
Do No 103...	......	......

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Dalhousie......Comdr Warden ....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 18.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Carthage	2893	Jephson............			P & O Co
Ranee............	3614	Corran............			T M & Co
Landaura	2157	Butler			M M & Co
Simla............	1039	Souter			E Tajbhoy
Deutschland bq...	768	Nacoda............			The Captain
Hoseinee............	999	D'Lorne...	P Gulf...	23-4	B & P S N Co
Parramatta	2861	Roberts............			P & O Co
Eden (ship)............	441	Dahl			The Captain
Ellora............	1491	Forbes............			M M & Co
Grantley Hall...	2585	Hann			E L & Ca
Colaba	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	MacLean			M M & Co
Mazagon	3289	Phillips............			P & O Co
Shirley	2198	Satchell			Bombay Co
Kt of St George ...	2986	Hicks			T M & Co
Mars	2497	Curtis			The Captain
Kapurthala	721	Trouson............			M M & Co
Sangola............	3323	Jacobs............			M M & Co
Itaura	3363	Babb......	Calcutta ...	14-5	M M & Co
Simoom............	2379	Collins			K N & Co
Nizam	2041	Bullen			T M & Co
Zillah	3779	Rees............			T M & Co
Bengali	3519	Bannatyne			T M & Co
Spithead	2993	Stewart			The Captain
Shirala	3355	Hartley............			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Raffin............			E Tajbhoy
Kt of the Garter...	4294	Billett............			K N & Co
Haidari	1162	Hill			B & P S N Co
Ballaarat	2880	Summer............			P & O S N Co
R I M S Canning		Comdr Kendall............			R I Marine
Pekin............	3957	Langden			P & O S N Co
Onda	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Battersea B............	2171	Berryman............			
Gulf of Trindad...	1604	Hughes			B & P S N Co
H Bolckow............	639	Fowls			B & P S N Co
Nadir............	2041	Morgan			T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Provan	2560	Vasey......	Hull...	28-5	W & A G & Co
C	Dido............	3127	Pickering......	Hull......	18-5	F M & Co
D&E	C'y of Lucknow...	2379	Miller..	Karachi ..	21-5	K N & Co
F	Neidenfels	3502	Zittlosen..	Karachi ...	22-5	Glade & Co
G	Naderi............	1168	Little......	R S Ports...	1?-5	B & P S Co
H	Hiroshima Maru	3282	Nagao......	Japan......	22-5	N Y Kaisha
K	Nevasa	1945	Tyrrell......	Aden......	2?-5	M M & Co
M	Kurdistan............	1929	Smith......	Sidney	23-5	K N & Co
N	Metis	2167	Marshall,	Fleetwood,	20-5	W&AG&Co
O	Muristan	1726	Moore......	Hamburg....	21-5	J M & Co
P	Bombay............	2049	Chapman			J M & Co
Q	Dovedale............	1854	Goodwin...	Marseilles	23-5	W&A G&Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Akbar..................1410 Baldwin...Mauritius...22-5 H C Joosub

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Idar	2595	Milne......	Dunkirk......	25-5	K N & Co
2	Clan Maclean......	1436	Fisher......	Liverpool ...	30-5	F M & Co
3	Clodmoor............	2408	Dyason......	Dieppe......	18-5	Ralli Bros
4	Ganges............	2720	Siebold......	Amsterdam	23-5	W&AG&Co
5	Bullmouth	2607	Stratton......	Genoa......	19-5	W & A G &Co
6	Salfordia............	2365	Crisp......	London......	20-5	W & A G &Co
7	Trieste	3203	Mecozzi......	Kobe......	23-5	A L S N Co
9	Kirklee	2156	Dermody......	Karachi......	21-5	F M & Co
10&11	Massilia............	2744	Cockman......	China	20-5	P & O Co
12	India............	4184	Vibert......	Aden	23-5	P & O S N Co
14	Goalpara............	1359	Cole	P Gulf	19-5	M & Co
14	Katoria	664	Campbell......	P Gulf ...	21-5	M M & Co
15	Lonsdale............	2143	Lee......	Port Said......	23-5	M M & Co
16	Afghan	1439	Dexter			H C Joosub

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Afghan s	Dexter	Mauritius, April 28
	Gulf of Trindad s..	Hughes............	Jeddah
	Henry Bolckow s..	Fowl	Busreh, April 28
	Valetta s	McMorran	Colombo, May 12
18	Nadir s	Morgan	Calcutta, April 18
	Sirsa s	Shepherd......	Calcutta, April 16

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
18	Terrier s	Brunn	Penang
	Sangola s	Jacob	Calcutta, &c
	Naderi s	Metcalfe	Jeddah, &c
	Dido s	Pickering	Hull via Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Goalpara, Cole, for Persian Gulf.
„ Bullmouth, Stratton, for Genoa.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Valetta, for Hull, Liverpool, &c.
„ Kurdistan, for Sydney.
„ Haidari, for Calcutta.
„ Bombay, for Hull, Liverpool, &c.
„ Katoria, for Persian Gulf.
„ Nadir, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Pekin, for China, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Maclean s—4000 cwt wheat Wagjee Becher; 480 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Salfordia s—5 bales carpets K B Sajun; 5 cases Indian condiments B Dadabhoy.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Kurdistan s—135 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Salfordia s—2000 cwt linseed G Goculdas Tejpal and Co; 310 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co; 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 400 cwt wheat E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Provan s—1300 cwt myrabollams K Shrikisondas; 1000 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co.
Dido s—2000 cwt wheat Narayandas Sundarjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dovedale s—700 cwt gingellyseed Societa Coloniale Italian; 285 cwt olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co; 350 cwt gum P Jethabhoy; 376 cwt tallow M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Knight of the Garter s—610 bales cotton, 2000 cwt wheat, 14000 cwt poppyseed, 8075 cwt rapeseed and 2640 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwt rapeseed, 2432 cwt poppyseed, 590 cwt gingellyseed, 400 cwt mustar seed and 1054 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 450 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 1000 cwt gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Muristan s—200 bales hemp Ebrahim Haroon; 600 cwt gum P Jethabhoy; 2001 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1159 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 2007 cwt myrabollams Arjoon Khimjee; 165 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 300 cwt gum Govindjee Sojpal.

Neidenfels s—220 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co; 385 bales cotton Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton New Mofussil Co; 114 bales hemp Purshotam Bhimjee; 400 cwt rapeseed and 400 cwt linseed Tata and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed and 1200 cwt poppyseed Ernst and Co; 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1500 cwt myrabollams Jetha Harchand.

FOR BREMEN.

Neidenfels s—510 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co; 110 bales cotton Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Idar s—480 cwt groundnuts A Blascheck and Co; 16001 cwt linseed and 2000 rapeseed Nanabhoy Khairaz and Co; 2061 cwt gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co; 121 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co; 1156 cwt wheat and 149 cwt Merced Dharsee Naajee and Co.

FOR THE HILLS.

OUR WOOLLEN SUITINGS,

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TUSSAH SERGES,

Specially woven to stand HARD WEAR and frequent WASHING, Rs. 1-8-0 PER YARD, 27 inches wide.

Send for SAMPLES.

A Constituent Writes :—

"A short time ago, a packman with TUSSAH "SILK for sale came to the verandah. It occurred "to me to test the threads under the microscope, "the result was not silk but cotton.

"Two days later another cloth merchant with "goods on which was the Dhariwal ticket, presented "himself. At once I put the threads of each piece "under the microscope.

"It is due to you, seeing the test was a casual "one to say that the fibres WERE WHAT IS "STATED."

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,

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ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Waters broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem Including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Vetrol opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD cost in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tires of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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TOE CLIPS —Re 1 each The Courier, The Toura,

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

Matter intended for the Press must be written legibly and on one side of the paper only. "Manifold" flimsy should on no account be sent in.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1903.

BOMBAY FORESTS.

THE report of the Bombay Forest Department is one which could be very greatly curtailed without impairing its efficiency. It contains very little wheat amid an intolerable deal of chaff, though the time devoted to its preparation seems almost incalculable. The importance of the Department and the work it performs cannot be over-estimated—which makes it the more lamentable that officers must be taken from their legitimate duties for the purpose of framing reports, whose very length serves to conceal the facts which are interesting to the public. There is no attempt to summarise in a single chapter the information concerning the whole of the circles. That, we presume, will be done in a Government Resolution, to be hereafter published, which, strictly speaking, ought to consist of comments and not a mere epitome of the several documents. By dint of much wading we find that the Department is doing its work satisfactorily, and that we need have little fear at present of the denudation of any particular districts or the reduction to desert of any extensive tract. Steady progress is reported, and there is reason to believe that when the contemplated game laws shall have been enforced the lamentably large area of destruction by fire will be materially reduced. At present so many people have unrestricted access to closed areas, so many permission to graze cattle, and the authorised paths are so numerous that jungle fires are inevitable. The enforcement of the new laws will, undoubtedly, reduce the number of conflagrations which now unfortunately shows a tendency to increase. In North Thana last year there were no less than 74 fires, an increase of six on the previous twelve months. In South Thana the result was even worse. The Tansa catchment forests received very special attention for fire conservancy under the same method as was initiated and followed in the preceding year, namely, of burning broad belts of fire-lines upon the frontier, running a net-work of fire-paths round coupes under regeneration, and safe-guarding important roads and foot-paths, and finally burning out all rank grass around depopulated village sites. All these precautions, however, were thrown away through the carelessness of a Round Guard in making fire-traces, and the area destroyed amounted to 1,532 acres as compared with four hundred before the precautionary measures were taken.

In the Panch Mahals the state of fire protection is shown to have been most unsatisfactory. Owing to famine many small relief works had to be started all over the division in the neighbourhood of the forests. The people in the greater number of cases returned daily to their homes from the works, and so continually passed and repassed through the forest, often lighting fires by the road-sides, and thus caused many fires. In brief fifty per cent. of the forest was burnt. Seven hundred and fifty-seven fires occurred in the Northern Circle, burning 134,447 acres. In the Central Circle there were 1,487 fires, burning 979,894 acres, and in the Southern Circle 741, damaging 100,622. As is remarked the figures in the Central Circle disclose a lamentable want of success in the prevention and spread of forest fires and compare badly with the record of the previous year; but, on the other hand, the record for the year is said to be more accurate, because under the new system of offence registration every fire is included in the returns. The whole of the Satpuras was swept by fire. But the Bhils have been warned that their privileges will be stopped if fires do not become less frequent. Dacoits caused fires in West Khandesh probably by way of diversion, whilst in Nasik the outbreaks are attributed to "fear of a man-eating panther" in Baglan. As to the best means of preventing fires there is naturally some difference of opinion. Mr. Lely, Commissioner of the Northern Division, thinks most hope lies in the policy of punishing villagers by withdrawal of privileges and rewarding Patels and other men of influence for help given in any form. Mr. Younghusband, Commissioner of the Central Division, and Mr. Kennedy of the Southern Division, both concur, holding that the punishments which have been inflicted on offenders were too light to be efficacious, and all three Commissioners express themselves anxious that more strenuous measures shall be adopted.

In the Commissioner's reviews, which cover the Circle reports, various suggestions as to the profitable exploitation of the forests are made. In the Northern Circle Mr. Lely condemns the abandonment of nurseries, and says they are based on the wrong principle. The nurseries, he says, are nothing but plots where mere seedling of such trees as teak and tanach are reared, and then transplanted to sections of forest area which must be of limited size, even for the produce of a big nursery. This method would be well enough for a private landholder who wanted to put a few hundreds of acres under timber, but the Government forests are too extensive to be treated as mere plantations. He thinks the ordinary tress of the country should be regenerated by assisting natural reproduction and by direct sowing. He would, however, have a central nursery for each division under the personal care of the Divisional Officer. It should take the character of an experimental garden where new products are being constantly tried and diseased and pests and other problems of interest being studied as far as may be. We presume we shall have the opinions of forest officers on the subject before orders are issued, and they will doubtless be able to explain away the apparent shortcomings which Mr. Lely lays to their charge. He finds the reports year after year betray little consciousness, that advance is required and that they resemble the accounts of a timber-merchant in a huge way of business. We doubt not forest officers would be happy to devote themselves exclusively to their legitimate work and let accounts take care of themselves. But we live in a sordid age, and an age in which Government damands that everything undertaken for the benefit of the people shall be, as far as possible and as speedily as possible, self-supporting. It is that unfortunate principle which has produced the failure of more than one undertaking destined to be of ultimate benefit, and the Forest Officer is merely carrying orders and filling in prescribed forms when he returns his "timber merchant's accounts." We are glad to find, however, that Mr. Lely gives credit to the Forest Officers for having performed their own especial duties with efficiency, and he cannot refrain, in justice to them, from admiring the great work done by the department within the last thirty years in clothing the once bare hills. But he insists that India, which ought to be ahead of Ceylon, is behind-hand, and unless the country is to remain stagnant and worse, some higher ideal must be aimed at than to restore its original forests.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

CANADIAN trade with the United States is on the increase, and the increase so far has been at the expense of the British manufacturer. In the seven months ended with January last the United States supplied Canada with 67 million dollars' worth of merchandise against 32 million dollars' worth from the United Kingdom and 21 million dollars' worth from all other parts of the world. This preponderance is not due to a monopoly of any particular branch of commerce. All round the American manufacturer has captured the Canadian market, and while of course it is to be expected that the advantage which contiguity gives to the United States should have a marked effect upon her trade with Canada, this advantage does not seem to warrant the emphatic ousting of the mother country which is now going on. In respect of iron and steel manufactures the state of things which now prevails is particularly marked. Thus, whereas the United States exported to Canada over 15½ million dollars' worth of iron and steel goods during the period mentioned the United Kingdom sent only 5½ million dollars' worth. In respect of the iron and steel trades perhaps this state of things is not very remarkable. America has shown that in many departments of the hardware trade, both large and small, she can beat the British maker in far off markets, and upon his own ground. With the Canadian market close at hand and freightage practically insignificant, it is not to be wondered at that the British maker suffers. It shows, however, that American competition is far more real than some people would have us believe. But in other directions where Great Britain is supposed to hold the advantage the ratio of difference is just as great. Thus whereas America can show exportations of paper manufactures valued at over 820,000 dollars for the seven months, Great Britain's total is only 237,000 dollars; the United States sent 1,159,000 dollars' worth of india rubber and manufactures, and Great Britain only 189,000 dollars' worth. Even in regard to such exports as books, maps, etc., the United States is much ahead. The United Kingdom, however, more than holds her own in respect of wool manufactures, cotton manufactures, flax, hemp, and silk manufactures, and fancy articles. It is rather surprising that the one direction in which Great Britain is ahead should be in respect of textiles. There is not the slightest doubt that the trade of the United Kingdom with Canada has been neglected both by the British exporter and the Canadian importer. The Canadian Government is only just beginning to realise seriously the advantages that would arise from a large interchange of commerce between Canada and the mother country. Agents are to be installed at Birmingham, London, Glasgow, and possibly in other large trade centres in the United Kingdom, and there is an indication of a strong desire on the part of Canada to foster British exportations. It is to be hoped that the British manufacturer will display the same enthusiasm and leave no effort untried to satisfy the requirements of this growing market.

NAVIGATION IN THE NAVY.

THE "Daily Express" points out what it calls a marked defect of Lord Selbourne's scheme for reforming the training of naval officers. Very little is said about the art of navigation, and it almost appears as though seamanship, pure and simple, had been overlooked in the scheme from which so much is expected. Of course every cadet is grounded in the taking of declinations by the use of logarithms and the other attributes of the first principles of navigation. When the young naval officer enters upon his career as a midshipman he is supposed to improve upon this knowledge in various ways, but subsequently he is given every opportunity of forgetting all he ever learned. He turns his attention to special studies; and takes up gunnery, torpedo-work, electricity, or any of the other subjects, a knowledge of which is required upon a modern battleship. He may, of course, specialise in navigation, but the chances are that he will not do so. Every ship carries her navigating lieutenant, and each navigating officer (who virtually has charge of the ship so far as navigation is concerned) has under his care several assistants. But the other officers of the ship whose midshipmite studies are the only claim they have to any knowledge of navigation, could not take a ship across the Atlantic. The "Daily Express" says that when they are delegated to small craft such as destroyers, they have to trust to log, lead, and lookout to find their way about. Of course it does not often happen that such craft have to take long voyages away from land except in the company of larger vessels. If they had to do so, the difficulties that would arise would be very unpleasant. But the most powerful reason why this anomalous state of affairs should be got rid of, urges our contemporary is to be found in the contingencies of war. Were the navigating officer and his assistants put "hors de combat" it almost appears that our great battleships would be little more than derelicts. Were an officer of any other than the navigating class given charge of a prize he would be unable to steer her home. But there the London paper is at fault. The proportion of officers who do not understand navigation is comparatively small. It would be absurd that while we are striving for supremacy in gunnery and in all the modern accessories to naval life we should forget the old but very necessary art of seamanship. A sailor who cannot steer his craft has no claim to his title.

WILD BEASTS IN THE C. P.

THE mortality among human beings from wild beasts and snakes in 1902 in the Central Provinces shows a substantial reduction in the figures as compared with those of 1901 in so far as deaths caused by wild animals are concerned, but a serious increase in the mortality from snake-bite is reported, the number of deaths from this cause having risen to 1,304, the highest figure yet recorded. The districts in which most human beings were killed by wild animals were Raipur, Chanda, and Sambalpur, nearly 70 per cent. of the deaths being caused by tigers and leopards. No special reason can be assigned for the increase in the number of deaths from snake-bite. The Jubbulpore Division has its usual unenviable pre-eminence in respect to the mortality from this cause. Some trifling rewards were given by certain municipal bodies for dead snakes, but this was exceptional and does not appear to have done much good. Calmette's antivenine was tried in several cases, and in some it is reported to have been successful, but no case was reported in which its efficacy was conclusively proved. One of the most interesting features in the report is the number of animals for whose destruction rewards were paid. To take a few of these the man-eating tiger of Chichgarh in the Bhandara district was destroyed by a Gond, who was paid the special reward of Rs. 200. In Chand one man-eating tiger and one man-eating leopard are reported to have been killed during the year, while one man-eating tiger, a very old beast, disappeared completely, and is supposed to have died a natural death. There are at present three very distructive man-eating tigresses in the Provinces—one at Sakke in Mandla, another near Sarekara in Bhandara, and the third in the Umbakhona Circle of the Sambalpore district. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has recently raised the reward for each of these animals to Rs. 500; a sum which shikaries will doubtless note would more than suffice to pay the cost of an extensive beat in the event of success. There is a general opinion that the reward for a leopard (Rs. 10) is too low, and Commissioners will be given authority to enhance the reward for the killing of these animals to Rs. 20, whenever they are of opinion that in any particular district such enhancement is necessary.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 8th instant, left Aden at 11 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Saturday next.

MR. STANLEY BOYS, a leading Colombo merchant, has been appointed the Ceylon Commissioner of the World's Fair, and will have two assistants, one nominated by the Thirty Committee, and the other a Ceylonese gentleman selected by the Governor.

SANCTION is accorded by Government to the payment to the Agent, South Indian Railway, of a sum of Rs. 2,80,916-13-3 less Rs. 7,315-8-4, income tax thereon, being the balance of the surplus profits payable to the Company for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1902, under its contract with the Secretary of State.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Printej Railway for the week ending 4th April amounted to Rs. 3,561, showing a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,068. The total earnings from 1st January to 4th April were Rs. 38,890, showing a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 16,080.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 4th April amounted to Rs. 23,741, showing an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 7, 633. The total earnings from 1st January to 4th April were Rs. 3,50,767, showing an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 20,884.

IT is understood that at the approaching Congress of Chambers of Commerce at Montreal, the Cawnpore Chamber will be represented by Sir Edward Buck, Sir W. E. Cooper, and the Hon. Mr. A. McRobert. The connection of Sir Edward Buck with Cawnpore dates from the sixties, and in his annual cold weather visits to India he never fails to spend some little time there. Mr. McRobert, who is still in Cawnpore, leaves by next Saturday's steamer Homeward.

PRIVILEGE leave preparatory to retirement, says an Order of the Mysore Government which has just been published, is inadmissible under the existing provisions of the Mysore Service Regulations. In practice, however, this concession is being shown in nearly every case. Much unnecessary correspondence is caused by every such case having to be referred for the orders of Government. To obviate the necessity of such references, Government are pleased to direct that the existing Rules be so altered as to bring them into line with the practice now in vogue, and that such privilege leave as an officer may be entitled to at the time of retirement be granted to him preparatory to his retirement from the Service. The Comptroller is requested to submit for the approval of Government a draft addendum to the Mysore Service Regulations accordingly.

THE returns published in last week's "Gazette" show that of 5,591 deaths reported as due to wild animals 5,510 were caused by snakes. Of the remainder, wolves accounted for 204 and jackals for 163. These returns are doubtless incomplete; but the numbers of animals destroyed are probably more correct. Altogether 85 tigers, 340 leopards, 514 bears, 1,221 wolves, and 6,925 snakes were brought in for rewards. The wolves appear to be in process of extermination; they now abound only in the Rohilkhand and Allahabad Divisions. In the Cawnpore District they have already been reduced to a very small number. Mad jackals account for a good many deaths, and one of the most interesting statements in the Government review is the announcement that Municipal and District Boards have recently been authorised to pay the expenses of sending poor people up to Kasauli to be cured. This is an eminently proper charge on local funds, and a similar course might with advantage be imitated by local authorities elsewhere.

ACCORDING to a correspondent of the "Glasgow Herald" it was the privilege of brides during the month of May, in bygone days, to kiss the Sovereign if they met him on foot in Edinburgh. King Edward's Stuart predecessor, James IV., however, had little sympathy with the rare privilege, as a certain tradition has it that he paid farfet to a bride who met him on foot and "would have kissed hyme."

IN THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

"ORESCIT sub pondere virtus"—runs an old motto, and one that nowhere finds a more striking exemplar than among scientific workers. Just as Londoners know but little of the architectural and historical relics to be found at their own door, so also are they ignorant of the splendid work being carried on in one of the London colleges under the most harassing disadvantages. We are so accustomed to think of modern science as associated with munificent endowments, that it must be a revelation to many to learn that, unlike Germany, America, and the North Country of England here in London such a thing is practically unknown. Let anyone pay a visit to University College, Gower-street, and when he sees the collection of underground cellars and passages that go by the name of chemical laboratory, and the scanty assortment of apparatus all made by hand, because there is no money to buy any, he may well ask himself whether any good thing can come out of Nazareth. And yet on this very spot have been realised some of the dreams handed down from the days of alchemy. The discovery of argon in 1895 paved the way for a brilliant series of researches, by no means confined to the isolation of five new elements. In a few words, the energies of Professor Sir William Ramsay and his colleagues have been directed towards solving a problem that most chemists believed to have been a closed chapter for eighty years or more, viz, the composition of the atmosphere. It is an interesting example of modern scientific method. In the old days the "philosopher" would cast his materials haphazardly into the furnace, and occasionally there might come forth a calf. With Nature unexplored at man's very elbow, so to speak, she would thrust her storehouse before his notice. But "tempora" mutantur—the secrets are now hidden away. First they must be suspected, then systematically searched for, and finally, when discovered, must be laboriously studied in detail. Only by this way can progress of real value be made. And so it happened that Professor Ramsay had a shrewd suspicion that argon was not the simple body it appeared. At first his efforts to resolve it were unavailing. Months were spent over a "diffusion" method which gave absolutely no results. But a new implement showed itself, and there is another interest in it as showing now the wonder of to-day becomes the commonplace of to-morrow. One day all the students were gathered together to see a small tube of liquid air boiling quietly away into a gas-holder. It was a priceless body then, though now it may almost be said to be daily "on tap." But the insignificant quantity at that time available was enough to solve the problem. As long as ordinary gaseous air only could be used, clearly enormous volumes had to be manipulated in order to investigate a constituent which itself only existed in the atmosphere to an infinitesimal amount. But with the highly condensed form of liquid air all was different. Professor Ramsay very justifiably assumed that the different gases air might contain would probably liquefy at different temperatures, and this involved their boiling off successively on warming the liquid again. In the experiment referred to, therefore, as the liquid air boiled away, it was collected in different vessels. In this way the new gases were found, and argon, helium, neon, krypton, and later xenon, were added to the list of elements that has been slowly mounting during the last century. But this was only the beginning, though perhaps the sensational aspect was over. Since that time these gases have been studied in almost every conceivable manner, their density, spectra, boiling points, and within the last few months their exact proportion in the natural state in air. It is remarkable that the signal achievement by Dr. Travers of the liquefaction of hydrogen was originally conceived merely in order to render some of this later work possible.

But beautiful and captivating to the intellect as all these achievements are, the material instincts of human nature have a way of asserting themselves. The world at large has fixed the idea in its mind that practical results must be expected from science. A very pertinent repartee was once made by Faraday when asked what use a certain discovery made by him was going to turn out. His answer was: "What is the use of a baby?" Hitherto this has largely been the condition of low temperature research. But it seems now to be growing up and showing signs of becoming a most philanthropic being, destined to render noteworthy service in the cause of pathological treatment. Accounts have already appeared a few weeks ago of a discovery made by Dr. Allan Macfadyen which promises to give a certain cure for typhoid fever. This will only be made practically possible by the aid of liquid air. The matter may be stated in a few words. Hitherto inoculation with a pathogenic substance, in order to obtain a protective serum, has usually been brought about by the injection of a medium containing the bacteria themselves. But Dr. Macfadyen has found that, by crushing the bacterial cell, it is possible to remove the contained poisonous "juice," the real source of the disease. Now, if inoculation be made with the living bacteria the organisms are able to multiply themselves, and therefore also the poison, to a degree which may be large or small, according to the surrounding conditions, but wholly beyond the control of the experimenter. But with the isolated poison, no longer capable of self-multiplication, it will of course be possible to obtain quantitative results which simply means that the amount can be accurately regulated to suit each particular case. But how is this isolation to be brought about? Here it is that liquid air steps in. Most substances soft or liquid at ordinary temperatures become hard or brittle at the very low temperature at which air liquefies. Moreover vital action becomes practically non-effective so far down the thermometric scale; and so by immersing the bacteria in liquid air it is possible to crush them to such a degree that the poison is set free and the organisms themselves so destroyed as to be incapable of renewed life when once more brought to the ordinary temperature. Many experiments in inoculation have been made with this devitalised poison and the results undoubtedly tend to confirm Dr. Macfadyen's belief that a safe cure for typhoid (and for the matter of that many other similar diseases) will shortly be in the hands of the medical profession.

Once more does the progress of applied science bid fair to bruise the soul of Art. This time it is the discovery of the mercury vapour lamp, due to Mr. Hewitt, a New York inventor. The principle is simple enough, being nothing more than the passage of an electric current through a tube which may be of any length or shape, only containing mercury vapour. The result is a pale greenish-blue light, not exactly objectionable in itself, but rendering all coloured objects in the vicinity extraordinarily changed in appearance. This is due merely to the complete absence of red rays. As is well known, plain white light is a combination of all the so-called colours of the rainbow, which are in the order of red, orange, yellow, blue, and violet. When another light, such as that of the mercury lamp, is marked by an absence of any one of these colours, it causes that colour to disappear from all objects illuminated by it. And so it is that everything red in the human face becomes a dreadful heliotrope when seen by this lamp. But fortunately its utilitarian advantages save the lamp from condemnation. Red is generally held to be most fatiguing to the eye, and so a light with it absent is considered a godsend in places where close poring over books or instruments is required. Then, again, obviously, the absence of red means an intensely actinic light, peculiarly suitable for photography. Lastly, and perhaps the greatest justification of all, the mercury vapour contains just those rays most necessary for the light treatment of skin diseases, as well as having the great advantage of an absence of heat rays. This latter fact will of course enable a much greater intensity to be directed on the patient than hitherto, and thus perhaps may open up a splendid field for medical research.—C. E. C. in the "St. James' Gazette."

Now that Ireland has stopped grieving, the Scots are taking up the running to some extent. The British Parliament has been roundly blamed for the present condition of Holyrood Palace, and Lord Dalrymple drew attention to the anomaly, from a Scottish point of view, that the supervision of reformatories in Scotland should be under the charge of the English Home Secretary!

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PRESS ON MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

VARYING OPINIONS.

ANXIETY IN GERMANY.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Saturday's newspapers were apparently taken by surprise at Mr. Chamberlain's speech, and their articles on the subject were studiously non-committal.

Nearly all of them, however, have fresh articles to-day, the "Morning Post, the "Daily Telegraph," and the "Times" heartily supporting a modification of fiscal policy, and the "Daily News" and "Chronicle" vigorously condemning any change.

The Standard is silent.

The German papers betray grave anxiety.

The Canadian press welcome the speech as laying the basis of a great Imperial policy and sounding the true note of Imperial unity.

ANTI-CLERICAL DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE.

FREE FIGHTS NEAR THE CHURCHES.

INJURED MOSTLY FREE-THINKERS.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Anti-clerical demonstrations took place to-day in Paris and the Provinces in and around the churches, and free fights ensued.

The injured were mostly free-thinkers.

THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.

MELBOURNE STRIKERS DISSATISFIED.

ANOTHER MEETING TO BE HELD.

The Melbourne strikers are dissatisfied with the Government's stringent conditions not allowing the most prominent of the strikers to return to work.

They will meet to-morrow to decide whether they will resume the strike.

THE PRESS ON THE CORN TAX.

THE GOVERNMENT'S "RIDICULOUS FICKLENESS."

MANY FRIENDS ESTRANGED.

Referring to the Corn Tax the "Morning Post" blames the Government for throwing over loyal friends and sowing disgust and derision by their ridiculous fickleness.

The "Standard" says Government has done little to satisfy its enemies and has estranged many friends.

The "Times" says it is a certain refreshment to turn from Mr. Balfour's speech to the deputation to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham last Friday.

THE BULGARIAN CABINET.

Prince Ferdinand has entrusted General Petroff with the formation of a new Cabinet.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 18.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Peninsular left here at 11 a.m. for Bombay, with the English Mails of the 8th instant. The Oceana left at 10 a.m. for Colombo and Australia.

THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS PROBLEMS.

ASSAM, A GREAT INDUSTRIAL ASSET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

The "Indian Daily News'" London correspondent, writing on the 7th instant, says that Lord George Hamilton, presiding at Sir Charles Lyall's lecture at the Society of Arts, described Assam as a great industrial asset, which might help in the solution of the congested districts problem.

Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, announced that the officers of the Indian Preventive Service henceforth receive the entire overtime fees, the scale to be kept as low as possible to meet the complaints of the merchants.

SEVERE STORM AT DARJEELING.

SOLDIERS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

DARJEELING, MAY 18.

A severe storm with hail, thunder, and lightning occurred yesterday afternoon, and lasted for one hour. Three Artillery men were struck at Katapahar. One corporal is in hospital, and is recovering. The others had their clothes burnt. The storm was local. No damage was done to the tea gardens.

EXCELLENT workmanship is shown in the design and execution of the very fine memorial to the Royal Marines who fell recently in South Africa and in China, which was unveiled by the Prince of Wales. Erected in the triangular piece of ground known as the Cambridge enclosure which lies between the end of the Mall and Horse Guards Parade, it occupies a position of singular appropriateness seemingly typical of the link which the corps furnishes between the navy and the army, which is enshrined in its motto, 'Per mare per terram.' It is a somewhat remarkable fact, specially when the marvellous records of the Royal Marines are recalled, that hitherto there has been no memorial to fallen "Amphibians" in the metropolis. This is above all strange when it is borne in mind that when the Marine regiments were first raised by King Charles II. they were recruited from the trained bands of the City of London. Service in the Royal Marines is extremely popular among Londoners, as may be noticed during any furlough period, when, next to the Guards, more Red Marines may be seen in the streets of the metropolis than men of any other corps in the King's service.

SNOWFALL IN THE HIMALAYAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 18.

Another cold wave is passing over Upper India, some of the hill stations in the Punjab to-day reporting thirty degrees below normal which points to a further untimely snowfall in the Himalayas.

THE WEATHER IN THE SOUTHERN REGION.

The first weekly cables of the season from Mauritius, Seychelles, and Zanzibar have arrived. They indicate fairly normal state of weather conditions in the southern trades' region.

THE POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

POONA, MAY 18.

The Poona Boxing Tournament competition was held this evening before a large gathering of military element. Before the appointed time the whole place was nearly packed up. The arena was lighted with two large electric arc lamps. The first ties of Light and Bantam Weights were contested. Major Grantham, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, acted as referee in the absence of Colonel Longe, Middlesex Regiment, who had not arrived. Captain Gresson, D. S. O., York and Lancashire Regiment, and Captain Hobbs, Connaught Rangers, acted as judges, whilst Mr. Tom Lemesurier undertook the duty of time-keeper.

Light Weight, 1st Round—Private Fitt beat Br. Robson, 60th Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery; Corporal Young beat Private Preston, Border Regiment.

Bantam Weights—Dr. Miller, L Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, beat Private McDougall, Oxford Light Infantry. Private Ramsden, 15th Hussars, gave in in the 1st round, and consequently Private Scurr wins. Private Cotton, Warwick Regiment, beat Private Stock, Royal Welsh Regiment.

In the 2nd round Private Bluck, Lincoln Regiment, knocked down Private Cockerton, the Buffs, in the very beginning. Private Bowyers, the Buffs, knocked down Private Brigsby, the Buffs, in three seconds. Dr. Meat, G. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, beat Private Pearse, the Buffs; a very well contested match. Private Higgings, York and Lancashire Regiment beat Private Aswick, East Surrey Regiment; Lance-Corporal Blackman, 10th Hussars, beat Lance-Corporal Gaffney, Connaught Rangers.

EVENTS AT BANGALORE

ENTRIES FOR THE MYSORE RACES.

BANGALORE, MAY 18.

Among the owners from Bombay who have entered horses largely for the Mysore Races, according to the second entries, are Mr. R.R.S., Messrs. Ali Bin Talib, Moostaffa bin Talib, Kelso, and J. D. Scott. The total entrances for the Palace Cup now are twenty-one and for the Stable Cup nineteen. For the plums for the meeting these figures are unprecedented in racing on this side of India. A commodious camp has been pitched on the Race Course at Mysore for trainers and jockeys, and eighty European guests have been bidden by the Maharajah to stay from June 14th to 21st.

Heavy rain is reported daily from Mysore. Last night a heavy fall occurred in Bangalore.

General Sir George Wolseley, commanding Madras, is expected here to-morrow morning on his way to Mercara from Ootacamund to inspect the recruiting depot of the 11th Coorg Infantry.

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE,

MAY 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey. Perfect. Via Suez. perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon d. Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.

Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.

Cable St Vincent Grenada interrupted.

Cutting communication with St Vincent and Barbados.

Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.

Swatow route via Amoy interrupted.

M. PAOLI, who will be entrusted with the King's safety in France, is the itinerant Commissioner of Police of the P. L. M. railroad. Like many good detectives, M. Paoli is a Corsican. He was highly appreciated by the late Queen Victoria, who gave orders that he should be invited to the Diamond Jubilee. M. Paoli used always to be attached to the Queen's suite when she went to the Riviera, and he has often been detailed to protect the King, when he was Prince of Wales, and the late Empress of Austria. The Empress was often warned by M. Paoli of the dangers she practically courted. When she was assasinated at Geneva she was, of course, out of his jurisdiction. The "Figaro" announces that M. Paoli is preparing a book of memoirs, and that he has made most careful note of the daily details of her late Majesty's life at Cimiez, and has written quite a charming book of anecdote. None of the many kind acts, none of the many witty sayings, of the Sovereign, in this is omitted.

IN view of the announcement that the former Presidency at Pretoria has been bought by Mr. Eloff, the son-in-law of Mr. Kruger, the following account of the ex-President's residence, received in a private letter from a visitor to the capital of the Transvaal, is interesting:—Kruger's house is as he left it, and a sordid, grubby, ugly place it is—no pictures but photographs, no books or even bookshelves to show where they may have been. In one of the bedrooms is a trapdoor leading down to an underground passage which leads two miles out of Pretoria. There are numbers of weapons on Mr. Kruger's bedroom walls, and the heads of some animals he had killed. But the only thing to show that it was an official residence was a kind of gilt crown surmounted by a gilt eagle which was fastened high upon one of the walls in the larger sitting room. When affairs of State were on the sideboard beneath this emblem was removed and a big armchair was put there instead on which the President sat.

A STRANGER'S VIEW OF BOMBAY.

AN Italian correspondent describing Bombay for the readers of "Il Secolo" compares our city favourably with Calcutta in its public buildings and in many other points. New Bombay, he says, is the daughter of the Modern Anglo-Saxon of Europe, and takes her style from the Gothic, modified by a happy mixture of the School of Indian Architecture, thus harmonising her buildings with the sunny climate and the storied past, and at the same time conveying originality and unity of effect. Some of these buildings, of which Bombay is not unreasonably proud, such as the Municipal Palace and the Victoria Station, may indeed be considered as models of fine art, although one can detect a few defects and want of harmony in details. The population of Bombay, this writer goes on to say, grows in spite of plague in winter, cholera in summer, which diseases visit the native city regularly for the past five years. The variety of types, in their polychromatic costumes, in movement in a clearer and more responsive atmosphere, give Bombay the animation and the gaiety of a commercial, maritime European city.

The sun setting in the sea behind the outlines of Malabar Hill, leaves the heavens long crimsoned with the colour of a burning furnace, and heightens the effect of the mountains near Bombay—contrasting in this with the silent lagoons, cold and solemn, of Calcutta, and with the pale reflections of the light dying out on the infinite plains surrounding that city.

The life of Bombay, besides being largely influenced by European activity, owes much to the multiplicity of elements that there meet, and to the electricity produced by their contact. Beside the Brahman with his red head dress, which reminded Professor Lanzoni of the Ducal cap of his Venitians, walks the mitred Parsi in his half European clothing, with the inevitable umbrella under his arm, while his sharp, aquiline face is busy with thoughts of trade in which he has both talent and luck, and in which he holds in India the position of the Hebrews in Europe. Jews have not much share in the life here, of the whole population they only number 5,000 as against 50,000 Parsis and 25,000 Jains who represent with other Hindu castes the high commerce of the city. The Parsis are also the people who chiefly aim at education in the European sense. One of the most typical figures of Bombay is the young Parsi school girl with her little round cap and her muslin jacket down to her knees, from below which a simple pair of white trousers clothe her legs, without a trace of a skirt. Her book-satchel in her hand, an umbrella in the other, at eight o'clock in the morning and at two in the afternoon, the little Parsi girls crowd the streets going and returning from school. Contrary to oriental custom, the Parsi ladies go out alone, in the tram or on foot, as Europeans do. A great number of them wear great round glasses, which go to prove, says this observant critic, their literary occupations, and their education, but does not help to beautify their not too aesthetic appearance. But lovely or plain one cannot refrain from a shudder thinking of the end, which awaits their bodies after death. After describing the Towers of Silence and the final work of the vultures, this writer speaks of the congested traffic of the Bombay streets, of the interminable files of bullock-carts carrying bales of cotton from and to the mills and docks. In the narrow roads, in the lanes of the native town, one is in the midst of a crowd continually growing, from the first business hour, ten in the morning to the last, which brings one into the night. By the light of old street lamps, the unsteady reflection of the lights and smoking wick of the unceasing succession of little shops, a stream of people move on clothed chiefly in white with splashes of colour, variegated clothing ever changing in hue, like the body of an immense hydra which keeps advancing for ever and ever. It would seem to be impossible to penetrate the crowd and pass through either in a carriage or on foot, without being reduced to powder, neverther less amidst the desperate cries of the coachmen, the warnings of trams, the terror of the coolies who, run the gauntlet of it all, through loads carried on porters' heads, baskets and every sort of thing you pass on, and everything passes you, without accident or even collision, leaving you wondering as in a dream. In all the crowd and hubbub you see the peaceful postman going his rounds, and the philosophic policeman standing at ease. You stop for a moment, join again and lose yourself in the ceaseless traffic of this moving kaleidoscope.

RAND LABOUR PROBLEMS.

REGULATIONS FOR RECRUITING IN BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

A White Paper was issued recently giving documents relating to the recruitment of labour in the British Central Africa Protectorate for employment in the Transvaal. They show that Mr. Commissioner Sharpe, in consequence of famine in the Rub and Lower Shire Districts, suggested to Lord Lansdowne that permission might be given to recruit for the Rand. Lord Lansdowne agreed with the idea, and gave permission for 1,000 men to be recruited, subject to a number of conditions supplementary to the provisions of the labour regulations of the Protectorate and the Transvaal proclamations with regard to native labour. On this basis arrangements were made for recruiting by the Transvaal Labour Association, the minimum wage to be £1 10s. per month without any deduction; for maintenance of wives and families left, 4s. per month; for service rendered by Administration, 10s. for every native; also, 6s. hut-tax for every native going. Each native on volunteering will be brought before a judicial officer who will satisfy himself that the native is thoroughly aware of the terms of contract and service, and is provided with proper food, clothing, and accommodation by steamer to Chinde. The men will be accompanied by a European to the Transvaal, where their inspection, etc., is provided for by Transvaal Government regulations. One-quarter of the men's pay is to be paid them while in the Transvaal and the balance before the Protectorate judicial officer at Chiromo on their return.

THE FUNDAMENTAL FACT OF THE SITUATION.

The "Transvaal Leader," discussing Sir William Harcourt's criticisms of Rand labour proposals, says:—

It is easy for a politician writing in his easy chair to say that cheap labour is not to be devoted to low grade mines because you thereby sacrifice public interests to the private speculator. We on the spot know better. We know that, without the development of these low grade ores, there will be no public interests at all. The Government has already resolved to spend £5,000,000 on railway construction; there are a good many more millions to be expended on irrigation, docks, and other public works. Numbers of people are being settled on the land; the country is being prepared for occupation. But all this is a pure waste of time and money; it is a criminal reduction of people to settle, like Martin Chuzzlewit, in a fraudulent Eden, unless the mines, both high and low grade, are permitted and encouraged to develop. Reiteration is wearisome, but the mental attitude of Sir William Harcourt and his followers compels us to reiterate the one fundamental fact of the situation—that the progress of South Africa is only possible through the development of its mines, that these mines are for the most part, low grade, and that for their working you must have cheap unskilled labour. Deny or impede this essential factor, and the whole of the great structure of South Africa's future crumbles like the baseless fabric of a vision.

NEW SCALE OF WAGES.

Important developments are being considered by the mining authorities with regard to the payment of native labourers (says the Johannesburg correspondent of the "Telegraph"). The Witwatersrand Native Labour Association has abandoned its former ideas on the subject of maximum or average rates of pay. The payment will now be left to the discretion of the manager. Experienced underground workers are to get 60s. a month and a scheme for bonuses on long contracts has been introduced.

"ST. NICHOLAS" for May has among many other good things a most inspiring article for the young athlete, the second paper on "Training for Interscholastic Athletics," by G. W. Orton, profusely illustrated. Here are directions as to how to bring off the "broad" and the "high" jumps and the "pole vault," that most exciting of gymnastic feats. Then come descriptions of the "shot put," the "hammer throw," and photographs of champions acquitting themselves in all these events. Three short and one serial story by no means exhaust the contents in this number. There is an interesting "Nature and Science" paper dealing with birds and curious plants, besides verses and pictures and illustrations without end.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

THE Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was opened last evening, two games being played. On the Cooperage the teams of the Bombay Gymkhana and Elphinstone College played a tight game.

The Gymkhana got the best of the knock off, but were driven back by a fine run by the extreme left of the Collegians. A well judged centre gave the Collegians a chance on the right wing, but the shot went wide. Play continued in the Gymkhana half, the forwards of the College team being too fast for their opponents. By a nice run on the outside left the Gymkhana forced a corner, and managed to keep the ball for some time in the College "25." However, the forwards again got away, and Arnott was forced to save at the other end. The inside right of the Collegians shortly afterwards had another opportunity as the result of combined play on his wing, but his shot went wide. W. Reid at length got the ball out for his side, but his effort came to nothing. The College broke out from a bully on their "25," and made good headway, but they were driven back by W. Reid, and "sticks" was called against them within their own circle. Out of the penalty bully which followed the Gymkhana scored the first goal of the match. Sticks again drove the College back. Play was rather wild until half time when the score remained:—Bombay Gymkhana 1 goal, Elphinstone College nil.

On the resumption the Gymkhana again forced the game, and five minutes after the start had hard lines in not scoring. Their forwards were faster than in the first half, and for some time kept the play within the College "25." However, with the Gymkhana backs well out, P. Vakil broke through, and easily beat Arnott. W. Reid made another nice run on the left, and the College were driven further back by "sticks." Their right back however, relieved pressure, and play was again transferred. For the next quarter of an hour play was fast, and exchanges were even. Time came without any addition to the score.

Extra time was then played, and the last stages of the game were very exciting. Time eventually arrived with the score unchanged, the result being:—Bombay Gymkhana, 1 goal; Elphinstone College, 1 goal.

The teams were as follows:—

Bombay Gymkhana: Goal, P. J. Arnott; Backs, Messrs. Barraclough and Lazenby; half-backs, Messrs. Shuttleworth, R. Reid, and Gillain; forwards: Messrs. Hunt, Richardson, Powell, Scott, and W. Reid.

Elphinstone College:—Goal, R. J. Mody; backs, Messrs. H. D. Gimi and J. D. Mody; half-backs, Messrs. N. N. Vakil, J. Antia, and N. Ashburner; forwards. Messrs. B. J. Pleader, B. Desai, P. Vakil, N. Engineer, and M. Nekshatkhan.

Referees: Mr. Lynn, North Staffords, and Captain Ternan.

OXFORD BAND vs. ESPLANADE WANDERERS.

This game was played off on the Oval ground in the presence of but few spectators. The contest throughout was in favour of the military team, who from start to finish had all the best of the exchanges, and were only twice hard pressed. In the first half they soon became aggressive, and scored a couple of goals within the first ten minutes. For the greater part of the first period the Wanderers were kept confined in their own half and often driven back in close proximity to their goal. The native goalkeeper on several occasions did good work. But the short passing game adopted by the Wanderers' forwards failed to prove successful against the Soldiers' attack, the latter crossing over with three goals to their credit. In the second period the Wanderers gave a better account of themselves, and twice got down in front of the Oxford goal, but King made a good defence and prevented their scoring. The pace in the second half slackened considerably, and the contest in consequence was not particularly brilliant, the Oxford's apparently not extending themselves after having scored their fourth goal. For the regiment Lieutenant Sullivan and Hewitt each scored a goal, while Challen was responsible for adding the remaining couple that gave the Poona team the victory by four goals to nil. The following were the teams:—

Oxford Regimental Band (Poona): King, goal; Plumb and Pillick, backs; Daubeney, Rapson, and Boatwright, half-backs; Phillips, Dowling, Lieutenant Sullivan, Challen, and Hewitt, forwards.

Esplanade Wanderers: Dhayman, goal; B. K. Panthakey and P. N. Dandekar, backs; K. Kamat, S. Kamat, and S. M. Sanzgiri, half-backs; Wagle, Gowrya, Gangaram, S. Aoba, and K. Vithal, forwards.

Referees: Messrs. C. M. Ward and Gawthorne.

THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

SPEECH BY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

AT Aberdeen, Andaman Island, on Thursday evening 7th instant, a new Pavilion and playground were opened by Sir Richard Temple, Bart, C. I. E. An Address to Sir Richard Temple, who was accompanied by Mr. Tuson, the Chief Commissioner-elect, was read by Baboo Wazir Ali, Accountant, Northern District Office, Aberdeen, after which Sir Richard Temple declared the Pavilion and play-ground open. The Convict Band was in attendance and played during the function.

Sir Richard Temple, in replying to the Address, said:—

His remarks must necessarily have reference chiefly to the interests of those who were permanently settled in the place, who were either for various reasons immigrant settlers from outside or had been born and bred here, and whose home Port Blair must always be, who must become the forbears of the future inhabitants of those islands. Such a class should always claim the sympathy and interest of all who came to temporarily reside here in an official capacity. It afforded a most interesting study to those who would know something of the development of Oriental Societies. There was growing up around them a new specialised system of caste, i. e., of an Indian Society, as the outcome of local conditions, that was not only of extreme interest in itself, but one of the best object lessons to the students of things Indian that could be held up to him.

It seemed to him that every cause that had brought about the Meeting was a matter for congratulation. They were there to celebrate the first fruits of an attempt at the higher education of the children of the native residents; a higher education, that was largely the results of the initiative of the parents, a point of as great importance as the education itself. (Applause.) Those who made sacrifices to equip their children to the best of their ability for the coming battle of life were doing work which was sound and noble in itself, and moreover it was lasting. (Applause.) For children who could recall the sacrifices of their parents on their behalf were, in the nature of things, the more prepared to make sacrifices in their turn for those who were to come after them, and thus the ball was set rolling in a direction that could not but work for good and for progress.

They were there to celebrate the construction, chiefly from their own resources, of a park and playground for the inhabitants of Aberdeen, the chief place of residence of those for whom Port Blair was "home." It would be a pleasant place of meeting and rest for the elders when the day's work was done, and it would be a play-ground for the young that could not but be of benefit to them, as providing a legitimate outlet for natural energies that might otherwise tend to expend themselves in unworthy and positively harmful directions—and he saw that the community was also quite alive to the fact that the spot they were converting into a health-giving area was one that was naturally insanitary to a dangerous extent. Another matter was the recent introduction of classes to train youngsters to become capable artisans. It was very gratifying to perceive that this most important step towards making the humbler members of the community self-supporting was appreciated by those for whose benefit it had been taken. For without their co-operation no amount of trouble and energy on the part of officials could make it a permanent success. Also gratitude had been expressed for a measure which had had the result of enabling the people to improve their dwellings in their own way. No doubt this measure must be of benefit, for it was a truism that a community would, as a whole, live up to its dwellings. But all the credit had been given to him, as had, however, no desire to take it, as it was really due to the energy of Mr. Rogers, the Forest Officer, and his capacity for utilising forest produce to the full. All he had to do in the matter was to push it as far as one legitimately could.

THE COLLISION AT ANDHERI.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

YESTERDAY morning at Bandora, Mr. E. L. Sale, First Class Magistrate, Thana District, resumed the inquiry into the case in which Inspector Henry Ballantine, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged P. M. Pereira, station-master, and Hari Ramji, signal-man, at the Andheri Station, with doing a rash and negligent act in connection with the recent collision at the Andheri Station between the Andheri Special and Borivli Fast trains on the evening of the 8th ultimo. Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown, Bailey, and Dunlop, Solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Company, Solicitors, with Mr. Esperance, pleader, appeared for the first accused.

Ishwarlal Umiaram, block-signaller at Andheri, further examined by Mr. Dunlop said that the second accused was a signal-man at Andheri. He came on duty at 7 p.m. on the evening in question. Besides giving signals the second accused's duty was to attend to the points at the time of shunting and to look after the levers when the trains arrived. When a danger signal was given the levers stood up, otherwise they were kept down. The station-master on duty, gave instructions to the second accused.

Questioned by the Court the witness said he could not say whether the second accused was at the points or attending to the signals at the time of the accident. There were two signal-men at the Andheri Station, one working at the north side and the other at the south side. The second accused was at the north side in charge of the levers. There were orders to the effect that no signal should be given when shunting was going on.

P. M. Pereira, the first accused, in his defence, stated that when the collision took place at Andheri on the evening of the 8th ultimo he was the station-master in charge of the station. A train coming from Santa Cruz came and collided with another standing at his station. He was responsible for giving signals to the train coming from Santa Cruz. The signals were all at danger when the train from Santa Cruz arrived. No signal was given for it to advance. The block-signaller did not report to him the departure of the train from Santa Cruz. Witness was at that time engaged in the yard attending to the shunting. It was the duty of the signaller to inform him of the departure of the train from Santa Cruz or to attend himself to the signal. He commenced attending to the shunting at about 8-7 p.m. and left it at 8-15, and went to the office to inquire if the train had left Santa Cruz. He was informed by the signaller that the departure of the train had been signalled at 8-14 p. m. He immediately referred to the block register to see if the entry had been correctly made. He then came out of the station and saw the trains collide.

Hari Ramji, the second accused, stated that he worked as a porter and a signal-man at Andheri. He worked as a signal-man since five years. He was examined in the signal-man's work by an inspector and the station-master. When he passed the examination he was given a rule-book the contents of which had been read to him by the station-master. He had been on duty on the evening in question since 6 p. m. The hours of his duty were from 6 p. m. to 7-30 a. m. next morning. When the departure of the train was signalled from Santa Cruz he first gave a distant signal and then a red one. He gave no signal to the No. 171 train. He was just coming to the station after attending to the points in connection with the standing operation when the collision took place.

Before framing the charges against the accused the Magistrate remarked he would hear counsel on what they had to say on the evidence recorded.

Mr. Dunlop, during the course of his remarks, said the accused had been guilty of three kinds of offence, namely, the infringement of the general rules of the Company framed under Section 47 of the Railway Act, the infringement of the specific rules, and doing a rash and negligent act endangering human life. Counsel then dwelt at length on the rules relating to signals and shunting operations. He said they applied to both the accused. He drew the Court's attention to the rule that when a train was being shunted from one main line to another the signals should be kept at danger for the protection of the train. There was no need to signal the train when one train was already on the main line. The railway servants were bound down by the rules to keep the signals always at danger after a train had arrived and not to go on with shunting operations unless the line was clear. Proceeding he referred to the letter from Mr. Fleischer to the first accused specifically directing him to carry on no shunting operations between the times the two trains that collided were due. A "prima facie" case, he submitted, had been made out against both the accused. The first accused in his statement had tried to throw the blame on Ishwarlal Umiashanker, the block-signaller at Andheri. But according to this own statement he was perfectly aware at 8-15 p. m. that the train had departed from Santa Cruz a minute before. Then even instead of rushing out of the office to try and prevent the accident he stops there to examine the block-register to see if the entry had been correctly made. Under the circumstances he submitted that the station-master was absolutely at fault. There was sufficient evidence to show that the signals were in favour of the train coming from Santa Cruz. And in those circumstances he ought first to have paid attention to the signals and seen that they were on and not off. Nearly three minutes before he knew that the train had left Santa Cruz, and still nothing had been done to prevent the accident. Coming to the case against the second accused counsel submitted that he had been proved to be a properly qualified signal-man. It was his duty to see that the signals were on when the No. 169 train passed. Though there was no loss of life fortunately it was clear that the safety of human life was really in danger on account of the rash and negligent act of the accused.

Mr. Acworth, during the course of his address on behalf of the first accused, said if the Court believed the statement of his client, that the signals were against No. 171 train, the case for the prosecution fell to the ground. The shunting incident had nothing whatever to do with the case. The point for the consideration of the Court was whether the station-master had told the truth when he said that the signals were against the train, or whether the driver and fireman of the train had told the truth, when they said that signals were in their favour. A responsibility had no doubt been cast on the station-master to show that the signals were at danger while the shunting operation was in progress. Counsel urged that the first accused did not want to shift the responsibility on the second. From the evidence of Mr. Fleischer it was clear that it was the duty of the second accused to replace the signals at danger. When the first accused was assured that the signals were right, that is, against the No. 171 train, his duty was done. Apart from the question of shunting the Court had to see that, if the station-master was right, he could not be criminally liable simply because he committed what was an error of judgment, that signals were given when the shunting was going on. The prosecution had suggested that his client had tried to throw the blame on the block-signaller, Ishwarlal. There was nothing of the sort. It was far from being the object of the accused. Had this been his intention he could have accomplished it easily by denying having gone back to the office as there was no evidence on record to show that he did so. Counsel submitted that no reliance should be put upon the evidence of the fireman and the driver of the No. 171 train as they were interested parties, and their evidence conflicted with that of the brakesman Rustom Imam. The time given for shunting was very short. It was very fortunate that the collision was not serious in its consequences. But considering the short time given for shunting, he thought it was equally fortunate that the collision did not occur on a previous occasion. Besides, if the servants were responsible for the accident in like circumstances the Company was equally responsible for the same. He submitted the prosecution had been able to make out no case against his client.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the evidence against the accused was not strong enough to justify him to frame a charge against them. The accused were acquitted.

THE MALDIVIAN QUESTION.

DEPARTURE OF H. M. S. HIGHFLYER TO MALE.

IT has already been stated that, in connection with the recent disturbance at Male, the capital of the Maldive Islands, the Ceylon Government were about to take action, and that an official would be sent over in a warship to investigate matters. Everything has now been definitely settled, and the Hon. Mr. E. im Thurn, Lieut.-Governor, will be leaving for Male to-morrow, in the flagship Highflyer, which arrived this morning from Trincomali. The Lieut.-Governor will be accompanied by Mr. J. Scott, P.S., and the usual Interpreter Mudaliyar.

Following his interview with Hon. E. im Thurn at "Temple Trees," yesterday afternoon, the Sultan of the Maldives left by the night mail train for Nanu-oya, on his way to Nuwara Eliya to have an audience with H. E. the Governor. The Sultan travelled up in a State saloon carriage. The return of the Sultan to Male will be arranged after the return of the Highflyer to Colombo.—"Times of Ceylon." (May 12)

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

END OF THE FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

UNIVERSITY CRICKET PROSPECTS.

OPENING OF THE POLO SEASON.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The season of football ended, for all purposes of general interest, on Saturday. Some local cup finals have to the decided in the last days of the month, but the Association championship is settled, and a Yorkshire club has made secure of the chief honours of the Northern Union. The Association League championship has never maintained its interest more closely to the finish than has been the case this season, and the defeat of Sunderland on Saturday, which left Sheffield Wednesday at the head of the League table, has rounded off the struggle as few people would care to have predicted a month ago. Sheffield Wednesday have never before been champions of the League; they have never before got amongst the first three clubs, and their total number of points has never until this year reached the forties. Since the maximum number of points was raised to 68, the championship has not been won with lower than 44 points, and the Sheffield team this year have got in very cheaply. They deserve a place above Sunderland, however, on the average of their performances, because they have won more matches outright and have rather a better goal average, although each side has had the same number of goals scored against it. But for all that it must be remembered that Sheffield Wednesday obtained their present distinction by the failure of Sunderland to score on Saturday. There were circulated last week some silly rumours to the effect that Newcastle United would give Sunderland a sort of walk-over in order that the championship might be secured to the North, and the best comment on them is the result of Saturday's match. It was only by one goal that Newcastle won, and the issue was long in the balance, there having been no score up to the interval. M'Coll scored, and then Sunderland made a desperate fight to recover themselves. If the Newcastle men had been at all anxious for Sunderland to get in there would have been no difficulty in letting themselves appear to be beaten, but to their credit they played a capital defensive game, and so Sunderland, perhaps a little bit too excited to work with their best methods, were beaten.

Some other League matches on Saturday produced peculiar end-of-the-season results. Bury, for example, were well beaten at Liverpool, and this circumstance may give Manchester City encouragement for the meeting with the Cup-holders in the final for the Manchester Cup on Wednesday. Liverpool defeated Bury by two goals, one of which was obtained in each half. The defence on neither side was very sound, but several shots at goal were made with no great amount of precision and in some cases with no luck. Bury no doubt, after their success at the Crystal Palace and their hard period of preparation, were a bit stale, and the position of the Association Cup will excuse them from having made a disappointing display in their last League match. To Derby County's list of recent disasters West Bromwich Albion added one more item. Three goals were scored against them, and the unexpected vigour of the Albion play may be put down partly to the fact that in the team there were several young reserve players anxious to win their spurs. Grimsby Town put up their prices for the Aston Villa match on Saturday. A minimum charge of one shilling was made, and as a consequence there was a very small gate and fewer people than were expected to see Grimsby's last discomfiture. The Villa team won by two goals, both of which were scored by M'Luckie in the first half of the game. It may be useful to chronicle briefly here the results of the principal matches of the past season. In the international championship under Rugby Union rules England finished last. Scotland came out on top, and the only discount against the merit of their achievements was the fact that when they played their Welsh match the finest of present-day Welsh three-quarters Gwyn Nicolls, was unable to play. Durham are once again the holders of the Rugby Union County Championship. The matches for the Association international Championship were unusually interesting in their variety. England's easy victory over Ireland give ground for high expectations. These were brought low by a mere scrape through against Wales, and then there was a surprising defeat of the England team at Sheffield by the Scottish side, due principally to the weakness of the England half backs. The final for the Association Cup has been generally written down as one of the dreariest matches of the Crystal Palace series, but it was dreary entirely because of the utter breakdown of the Derby County team, and not because of any failure on the part of the Bury players, who won and deserved their success.

Immense interest is thus early being taken in Oxford and Cambridge cricket prospects for the ensuing season. W. Findley (Eton, Oriel, and Lancashire) captains the Dark Blues, the other available Old Blues being Messrs. Evans, Bonham-Carter, Wyld, Von Ernsthausen, Burn, and Dillon (probably). Quite a large number of seniors are again available—that is, Messrs. Malver, Raphael, Whately, Carlisle, Mullholland, Herbert (Notts), Browalee (Gloucestershire), Wordsworth, Craig, Heathcoe-Amory, Graham, Pope, and Cartwright. An equally fine lot of freshmen are also in residence, notably Messrs. Buxton, Warburton, and Villiers (Eton) De Sheringham and Parsons (Winchester), Worsley Campbell, and Chipman (Malvern), Norris and Curwen (Charterhouse), Church (Marlborough), Willett and Harrison (Westminster), Sandover (Clifton), Le Blanc Smith (Radley) Gay (Forest School), and Lyle (Fettes). Others, however, who are expected to shine are Messrs. Martin (Eton), a second "Sammy" Woods from all accounts, Powell (Malvern), Dickson (Edinburgh Academy), and Vasey (Merchant Taylor's) Altogether the Dark Blues prospects are rosie than for many seasons past, and Mr. Findlay should have no difficulty in getting together a very powerful eleven this year. Outside the usual trial matches, Oxford will play nine other games. Mr. Leveson-Gower's Eleven, Somersetshire, the Philadelphians, Worcestershire (probably), Surrey (twice), Sussex the M.C.C. and Ground, and Cambridge. E.M. Dowson (Harrow, Trinity and Surrey) captains the Light Blues, and there are three other Old Blues available—Messrs. Harper, Andes and Wilson. Happily, an unusually large number of capable Senior are in residence at Cambridge also. The best known of these are Messrs. Howarsmith, Harris, Fry, Marsh, Roberts, McCorquodale, McDonnell, Sill, Baxter, Draper, Lambert, Rudd and Horne. Of these both Fry and McDonnell are expected to get their colours this year. The Freshmen are a very likely lot, too, including many public school cracks. Those most prominent in 1902 were Messrs. Page and Mellin (Malvern), Murray (Eton), Eyre (Harrow), Palmer (St. Paul's), Garne and Manning (Wellingborough), Hopley (Harrow), a batsman of the Gilbert Jessop order, Gann (Loretto), Hirsch (Shrewsbury), Furse (Cheltenham), Keigwin (Rossall), May (City of London School), Leney (Uppingham), Marshall (Marlborough), Grose (Cheltenham, and Peshall (Rossall). Notwithstanding the paucity of Old Blues this year, Mr. Dowson should be able to get together a really good all-round team in due course. Outside the trial games, the Light Blues will play twelve other matches, viz.: Mr. Leveson-Gower's Eleven, London County, the Philadelphians, Sussex, Surrey (twice), Yorkshire (twice), Warwickshire (a new fixture), the M.C.C. and Ground, Oxford, and Liverpool and District after the representative match). The inter-University match is arranged for July 2 and following days, and for once it does not clash with Henley Regatta.

A good deal of rain fell in the early hours of Tuesday, so play at Hurlingham that afternoon was abandoned, and the Trial Handicap Tournament tie was put off until Thursday. There was a couple of changes in the teams, for neither Mr. R. Wade Palmer, the left-handed player who used to represent Oxford two or three years ago, nor Mr. F. J. Mackey were able to play. The latter was replaced by Mr. J. B. Dale, a Yorkshire player, the other members of the team being Mr. G. A. Lockett Mr. F. Grenfell, and Mr. O. Meadl at back. The "C" team which had to oppose the above consisted of Captain Hazeltine, Mr. W. B. Blackwell, Mr. R. W. Hudson, and that famous back and captain, Mr. John Watson, of the Meath. "C" team was naturally very considerably strengthened by the inclusion of Mr. John Watson, and this turned what

would otherwise doubtless have been a very even game into a comfortable win for "C" team by five goals to one. Mr. T. B. Drybrough umpired, and it is his team—Mr. W. McCreery, Mr. R. Grenfell, and Capt. W. B. Lambton—which will fight out the final with "C" to-morrow afternoon for Mr. Hazard's four cups. The second match is between Hurlingham, and the Royal Horse Guards, who, it will be remembered, had a team competing in the Durbar Tournament. Mr. Charles Sheather, the official measurer, attended at Hurlingham on Wednesday, and measured fifteen ponies. Although there have been members' practice games at Rochampton during the past fortnight, the season really opens there to-morrow, when Mr. Charles Miller has arranged three attractive matches between Old Oxonians and Old Cantabs, the 2nd Provisional Regiment of Hussars from Hounslow and Rochampton, and Old Harrovians against Old Etonians. Play begins at Ranelagh to-morrow, the two initial matches being against the Warwickshire Hunt (holders of the Ranelagh Hunt Challenge Cup) and Household Brigade teams respectively. The season also starts to-morrow at Eden Park with matches against the Royal Artillery (Woolwich) and Handley Cross; at Worcester Park with a match against Wellington Polo Club, which is being managed this year by Major G. K. Ansell of the Inniskilling Dragoons, who is reading at the Staff College. At the Crystal Palace to-morrow the London Polo Club play a team of Wanderers. With the beginning of May play will also become general among the county clubs, some of which began a month ago.

Reliance is another Constitution—only more so. She has the questionable qualities of Herreshoff's previous failure, but exaggerated. The accounts of this boat, published in England since her launch, have been culled from the writings of Americans, and it seems desirable that an estimate should be given which is not entirely dictated by a demand for bombast. There is one peculiarity noticeable this year. The array of amateur opinion published here is not, as a rule, supplemented by the expressed confidence of the writers who regularly deal with this sport. The American public must be continuously assured of victory. No one here believes in a practical yachtsman's impartial judgment of the boats. The launch of Reliance has again applied the match to those broadsides of blank cartridge with which Americans delight to salute the spirit of 1776. Yet there never was a challenge year in which their cry of victory was so little backed by the suggestion of proof. The real aim of the two nations has been to beat Columbia. Herreshoff had already tried to do this in producing a wider craft, Constitution, and in that attempt failed. He has now produced a still bulkier boat, with greater width and length, and has thus made a still further advance to the brute form. But Reliance is not wholly a shot in the air. She owes much to the trials of Independence, Mr. Lawson's scow 90-footer, which was not allowed to enter any trial races of the New York Yacht Club. She was able to meet the two Herreshoff vessels in the races of other clubs, and in spite of defects of construction and bad steering, she was the only yacht that ever gave Columbia a square licking in going to windward in heavy weather. The flat floor of Independence appears in Reliance though it is not so pronounced, and the huge, flat forward overhang of the Boston scow is seen again, in effect, though refined in general modelling and altered in shape at the forward extremity. The flat run of the scow type is reproduced, and the big flat starboard of Independence is here better slanted to the run, and being reduced in size, is not so ugly. The bilges of the new boat are much harder than in Constitution or Columbia, and several striking similarities have caused a Boston yachtsman to say, with evident bitterness, independence was kept out when she was feared and copied when her values were tested. In no portion of her construction has Reliance directly copied Independence though her general form shows that the testing of the Boston scow was of great use to Herreshoff. The general form satisfies us of this, even if the contrary were sworn to, and Reliance would probably be a better boat to-day if she had reproduced the 24-ft. beam of the Boston craft instead of widening out to the neighbourhood of 26ft. It may or may not be true that the mast stepped in Reliance measures 118ft. over all, and that her main boom is 112ft. long, but it is certain that she will have a very large sail area, probably the largest ever seen in a Cup yacht. This has to be paid for in some way, either by shortening the waterline or in giving competitors a valuable time allowance. With such a sail plan the waterline would have to be shortened to a point endangering ultimate success in order to avoid giving Shamrock III, a considerable margin on the clock. On certain points of sailing, and in some kinds of weather, we expect to see Reliance give Columbia a bad beating, just as Constitution did and still can. But Constitution was an in-and-out boat—one day a marvel and the next a disappointment. In this she shared the fault of all boats that have run a little too far to the beam of the brute in search for power. Reliance is an enlarged Constitution, or to be more correct, she is a cross between Independence and Constitution, though with a beam greater than either. In this mongrel combination of two failures, Herreshoff has endeavoured to produce a thorough bred, and it remains to be seen if he is to enjoy the occasional success of the florist in opposing the rule that the hybrid is unfruitful.

The dates and venues of the northern Championships were submitted and agreed to at meeting of the Executive of the Northern Counties Association held in Manchester on Saturday. The newly instituted quarter-mile race has been allocated to Bacup, and will be swum there on the 20th June. Burnely have secured for their new bath the 150 yards race. The thousand yards race has not been allocated, suitable waters for it being few in number. The event is one which the general body of swimmers delight to witness from the pier at Blackpool or the sides of the Marine Lake at Southport in the warm months. The squadron semi-finals go to Glossop and Bolton—the first-named club have settled for the 8th September and the latter for the 16th,—whilst the final race will be decided at Bacup on the 10th October. The semi-finals of the Polo Championship have been granted to Burnley and Chester, on August 31 and September 2 respectively, the final going to Burslem on either the 15th or 22nd October. Messrs. W. Hammond (president), F. R. Edwards (hon. secretary), F. Baxter, J. Derbyshire, S. Dawson, and C. E. Snowdon were elected the Championships Sub-Committee. An application from the Hyde Club for the remission of the remainder of their term of suspension, or rather the period during which water polo was barred from taking place at their bath, was unanimously agreed to. Applications from professional swimmers for reinstatement were refused, in accordance with the recent decision of the Amateur Swimming Association, but the children of Profes or Lomas, of St. Helens, were reinstated under the special provision made for the benefit of those under 13. J. H. Emmett, of Burnley, who had become a bath attendant in ignorance of the fact that by doing so he became a professional, was reinstated as an amateur.

The proprietors of a well-known periodical have offered five silver and bronze shields, with medal, to the five districts comprising the Amateur Swimming Association, for schoolboy team races. It is intended to award them to the winners in the districts who qualify for the final of the National Schoolboy Championship, which is usually fought out until the champions of each district have been ascertained, when a final race ensues for the national title. This championship has not been the success that was anticipated when it was instituted, and there was some talk at the recent A. S. A. meeting of abandoning it, the impression having gained ground that the schools were not supporting the event as much as they might do. The feeling of the majority of delegates, however, was that it should have another year's trial. In view of this latest offer there is every reason to believe that the competition will be better supported. In addition it may be mentioned that the Amateur Swimming Association have recently revised the conditions by shortening the distances to be swum and by rearranging the question of expense entailed in travelling, a portion of which the district associations have decided to defray. Another concession was made allowing school teachers to promote what practically amount to open galas, without the necessity of applying for permits. In other words, they are placed on the same footing as an affiliated club, with one exception, that of holding an open amateur handicap.

THE ALLEGED NEPAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

The postponed hearing of this case was resumed on Friday before the Joint-Magistrate, of Benares and as the case for the prosecution is complete, the accused were called upon to make any further statements if they desired to do so. Narendra Bir Jang said: I came to Benares because Suba Homenath had written me a letter to come here, if I wanted to see the Dowager Queen of Nepal, in order to arrange for the going of my family to Nepal in December last. I replied by letter which is in the file as Exhibit F. When I came here I came to know that ex-Maharaj Deo Shamsher Jang was here. I went to see him. I had written without success for permission to see Maharaj Chandra Shamsher Jang at Benares, because an interview with the Dowager Queen cannot be obtained without permission from the Prime Minister, and as no permission was given. I sent my mother and others to Allahabad, on the return of Maharaj Chandra Shamsher Jang from the Delhi Durbar about the 11th or 12th of January, where they obtained an interview of the Queen mother and the Prime Minister. I was arrested in the meantime, and cannot say what occurred thereafter. With Amar Jang we have a long-standing quarrel; my marriage at Panna aggravated the dispute, as he had intended to marry one of his sons there with the girl who is now my wife, Jado Nath Pathak. Mohammad Hafeez, and Kedar arranged the negotiation about the marriage. They had been to Amar Jang first, and came to me afterwards. I have written and registered an agreement in their favour. In reply to a question accused said, my wife had asked for some rice, and I enjoined Rurabir and Fateh Bahadur to send some, if it could be got cheap at Gorakhpur, and if they wanted money I had asked them to get it from Suba Homenath. In reply to another question he said, Amar Jang might have raised this case against me to gain favour in Nepal. No consignment of rice came from Gorakhpur. In the meantime I sent a message calling them back because the men brought were not to my mind.

Only one family man had been brought. I told the District Magistrate that I had sent one message signed Bir Dhose and not the other. I also told him I did not know who was Bir Dhose, and that I had acted according to the direction of Homenath. If I said I did not go to Muzaffarpur, I meant that I only sent the message from the station while the train halted. I cannot say if the words in Exhibit D are correct and exactly what I wrote. From Motihari I sent no message but at the request of Homenath I had written one message at Benares, purporting to have come from Motihari and signed Bir Dhose. I cannot say what became of it. I stayed at Motihari dak bungalow for about four hours, and went away in the evening, but I did not write anything in the dak bungalow book. I was at Motihari on or about the 5th or 6th January.

Ranabir Subedar in his further examination said: In Bhadawn (August 1902), Hashtbir came to my house, and said he had a daughter of marriageable age, and I being the father-in-law of Padam Jang might arrange his daughter's marriage easily, and also asked me to write to Deo Shamsher Jang about it. I wrote a letter to Maharaj Deo Shamsher Jang for my son's service, and for his daughter's marriage; no reply was received. Hashtbir had asked me to arrange his daughter's marriage with Padam Jang's son; and had promised to give all the amount that could be got in the transaction. In Kartik (November) Hashtbir and I went to Allahabad. Padam Jang asked us to bring the girl in Aghan (the month succeeding). At Allahabad Hashtbir did not make any mention of money for the expenses, but when we came to Benares, he asked me to write for it then. I wrote a letter to Padam Jang; he in reply sent two letters to me, one addressed to Hashtbir and the other to me. When this letter came, Hashtbir was not at home but came here in about 15 days after. I wrote two or three letters to Hashtbir in the interval, but he did not come to my house, and then I went to his. He promised to come on the morrow to talk about the matter, but did not come, and came to me one day in December saying Maharaj Deo Shamsher Jang had come to Benares, and that I must go to him, and arrange about my daughter's marriage. I went twice or thrice without obtaining an interview. The last time I sent word I had come with a letter from Padam Jang at Allahabad. He called me this time and on seeing the letter said, it did not concern him. Then I said I had written him a letter at Manaris for my son's service, and Hashtbir's daughter's marriage. He asked if the girl's father was the same Hashtbir who had fled from Nepal after a bad record. I said "Yes," and he said he would not then marry his daughter, and I came away. Hashtbir then asked why if I had no acquaintance with many big men, I did not arrange the marriage of his daughter with some one else, and promised to pay me if I moved in the matter. But in the meantime I had come to know that daughter of Hashtbir was not from a regular wedlock, and hence did not like to comply with Hashtbir's request. This enraged Hashtbir. During these days he used to go to General Amar Jang regularly. Fteh Bahadur declined to make any further statement.

Parshotam Das, Mahant, said: At Nepal he had the duty of explaining law (Codes of Manu) in all cases to the Prime Ministers from Jang Bahadur downwards. In Samvat 1938 (1882 A. D.), Homenath and others conspired to murder the three Prime Ministers and were caught. Some 24 men were beheaded, and Homenath with three others were expelled after their heads were shaved, and they were carried round the town. This was done at my counselling to the then Prime Minister. And when I came to Benares, Homenath wanted me to get Deo Shamsher Jang to write to Chandra Shamsher Jang to take him in east, and when I declined, he said he would see about it. Hashtbir at Nepal had embezzled money by false pretences. A warrant was issued against him, and he fled. He cheated about Rs. 1,800 from a disciple of mine by pretending to transmute copper into gold, and I had tried there to get him arrested. When Deo Shamsher Jang came to Benares and settled at Chakla, he used to call me every now and then and I used to go to him every fourth or fifth day. When I was arrested by the Police in Mag (February), I was taken before the District Magistrate, who recorded my evidence.

Padam Sinha at first refused to make any further statement, but on the pleader for the defence suggesting to the Court that he has said nothing about the box from which certain arms were found in this case, whereas he had made certain statements in the case under the Arms Act. He said, on the day we were arrested at the Dharmsala, Hashtbir came in the evening and said, give me two men. I asked, why he said that as we were required to go to Panna at about 3 in the night. He wanted to bring Subadar's (meaning Ranabir's) and his own things, I sent Budhibal and Liladhar with him; he came with a box which was carried by another man and placed it near my charpoy, and went away once more saying he was going to bring money for expenses and when he came at about 9 in the night he said he had notes for Rs. 200, and as it would be difficult to get the notes changed on the way, he went once more to get them cashed as he said. At ten o'clock he came with the police, and we were arrested.

Imperialism takes various forms of activity an example of which—and not the least likely to be of practical utility—is to be found in the Allied Colonial Universities Dinner, to be held in July next. Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., is the originator of the scheme, and he has his place among the Seats of the Mighty as chairman of the Executive Committee. No end of Colonial gros bonnets are co-operating with him, and everything promises well for the success of the dinner, as well as for that of the conference, which is to serve as the intellectual gin-and-bitters thereto on the previous day. "On appetite let good digestion wait."

Besides The O'Conor Don there are very few Irishmen now entitled to use the prefix "The" as the sign of chieftainship, writes a home contemporary. The small number was reduced by one when The O'Gorman Mahon died—the last of his race. The O'Clery, who sat in Parliament for Wexford, The O'Grady, The O'Donovan, The O'Donoghue of the Glens, The MacGillicuddy of the Reeks, The O'Kelly, The MacDermott—a famous Irish lawyer—would appear to exhaust the list. The O'Gorman Mahon did not allow that there were more than three individuals entitled to use "The" before their names. He used to genially declare these three were The O'Donoghue, The Devil and himself.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE FAR EAST.

CHINA.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

Commenting on Russia's refusal to evacuate Manchuria, the "National Zeitung" says, that Germany has always regarded Manchuria as a Russian sphere and those interested in the country must settle matters with Russia themselves.

The "Standard" correspondent at Vienna writes, (April 24):—With reference to the conditions demanded by Russia in return for the evacuation of Manchuria, a well-known politician here, after reading the terms of the proposed Agreement, remarked that they gave him the impression that the Macedonian and Albanian question would before long disappear from the headlines of European newspapers.

The New York correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on April 26:—The State Department intimates that it will hold aloof from any general or joint protest against Russia's action in Manchuria, but will protest on its own account. Its policy of isolation in China would suggest this if it were not also prescribed by its usual diplomatic practice. This Government always prefers to act by and for itself. Mr. Hay, according to the latest assurances from Washington, has addressed inquiries and protest both to Russia and China, reaffirming to both his well-known purpose to keep the open door open and expecting from each the exact performance of the obligations formally contracted by each. Russia has already volunteered through her Ambassador in Washington the declaration that there is nothing inimical to American interests in her present performance. She reserves to herself the right of defining what is or is not inimical. The astute Count Cassini allows it to be supposed that Russia will ultimately make concessions to the United States in these commercial matters.

The innocent Russian, both in St. Petersburg and in Washington, expresses "intense surprise" that American opinion is disturbed by his proceedings in Manchuria. To-day will bring him still further surprises not less intense. The traditional American sympathy with Russia, always largely sentimental, has of late years perceptibly faded. To-day it seems forgotten. The "Tribune," speaking with more authority in such matters than any other single journal, heads its leading article "Anti-Americanism in Manchuria," and begins:—

"Russia's latest attempt to grab Manchuria is nominally a menace to and a defiance of all the world, since all the world except Russia is, if the grab succeeds, to be shut out of those provinces. But it is especially offensive to the United States, especially intended to injure this country."

The "Tribune" proceeds to explain that Russia has long been waging a vigorous anti-American campaign in Manchuria by characteristic means. The means, though characteristic of Russia are the counterfeiting of American cotton goods and American labels, trade-marks, wrappers, and packages. This charge, made months ago, has not been disproved or denied.

Even stronger is the language of the "New York Times," which remarks concerning Russia:—

"Her perfidy is quite unique among civilised nations in its shamelessness. If she were an individual instead of a huge nation nobody would consent to have any dealings with her, her reputation for truth and veracity is so bad."

The following telegrams are published:—

Washington, April 25, (Reuter).—The State Department has issued a Memorandum, which was handed to the Chinese Minister here on February 19, 1901, pointing out the danger with which in the opinion of the United State's Government, the surrender of Chinese territory was attended. Copies of the Memorandum were sent to the American representative abroad, including the Ambassador in London, on March 1, 1901, for their information, and for communication to the Governments to which they were accredited.

April 26.—Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, has addressed to China a strong representation against acquiescence in Russia's demands concerning Manchuria.

The United States Government purposes to resist the intention of Russia to prevent the opening of Mukden and Taku-Shan as Treaty ports, but it will act independently in the matter.

Pekin, April 27 (Reuter).—Mr. Conger, the American Minister, has sent a Note to Prince Ching in reference to the new Manchurian Agreement proposed by Russia. The Note protests against the two proposals that no more towns should be opened to foreigners, and that only Russians should be employed in the foreign service.

Washington, April 27 (Reuter)—Mr. Hay and Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, yesterday afternoon at Mr. Hay's house, discussed the question of Manchuria. It is denied that Count Cassini brought official advices from Russia, but the urgency of the business which led to his visit may be inferred from the fact that he is still suffering from the illness by which he has been confined to the Embassy for several weeks.

The State Department has already taken steps to ascertain the true inwardness of Russia's move. Mr. McCormick, the United States Ambassador in St. Petersburg, has been instructed to present to the Russian Foreign Office a Note which, while ostensibly a note of inquiry, is in substance a strong protest. Instructions have also been sent to Mr. Conger to express to China dissatisfaction at Russia's demands and the hope that China will not accede to them.

New York (April 27) Standard.—The New York Times remarks that the United States has no interest in Manchuria, except as regards freedom of commerce, and its demands in that respect are hindered by its own tariff policy, and by Russia's proposal to concede to the United States alone what she is under an obligation to concede to all nations.

Washington telegrams declare that Mr. Hay is dissatisfied with Russia's proposal to make a treaty as beneficial to the United States as China's Treaty, and that Russia stubbornly refuses to make further concessions. Alternative demands by England and Japan for privileges corresponding to those obtained by Russia in Manchuria would be likely, it is thought, to initiate a dismemberment of China.

New York, April 28 (Central News).—The Associated Press to-day circulates an important official statement from the Russian Foreign Office on the subject of the agreement which Russia is seeking to make with China. Dealing seriatim with the eight points of the Treaty, as telegraphed from Pekin, the Russian Foreign Office state that the first alleged Russian demand that no more Manchurian ports or towns were to be opened to foreign trade is absolutely false. That was not Russia's affair. The question of the new foreign consulates in Manchuria also concerned China alone, and had not been mentioned in the pourparlers. The statement that Russia had demanded that no foreigners except Russians were to be employed in the public service of Manchuria was false. The fourth demand, that the status of the administration of Manchuria was to remain unchanged, was unimportant. With regard to the fifth item, that the Customs receipts of Newchang were to be paid into the Russo-Chinese Bank, it was declared that that arrangement was already in force. The sixth demand, that a Sanitary Commission under Russian control should be organised, was said by the Foreign Office to be extremely important since and English vessels last year introduced plague. The statement that Russia had demanded the right to use the telegraph posts on all the Chinese lines in Manchuria was false. With regard to the eighth demand that no territory in Manchuria was to be alienated to any other Power, the Foreign Office stated that the doctrine of the integrity of China had already been adopted as part of the Russian programme, and there was, therefore, no need to discuss the matter now.

RUSSIAN DENIAL.

New York, April 29, "Times".—The Russian Foreign Office has at last replied to Mr. Hay's note of inquiry. It assures the American Ambassador in St. Petersburg that the published reports are absolutely incorrect. Russia now declares that she does not demand that China shall refuse the requests of other Powers for treaty ports and Consulates in Manchuria; she has no intention to exclude other countries or to confer exclusive advantages on Russia. The United States may be sure that nothing will be done to close the doors now open, and that American commerce and American capital are those which Russia most desire to attract. Count Cassini has amended his statement to Mr. Hay accordingly, who has communicated the assurances to the British Ambassador. It is dryly added in the communique of the State Department that a close watch will be kept on the course of events in North China and Mongolia as well as in Manchuria.

The Times correspondent telegraphs from St. Petersburg (April 29):—

The Novoe Vremya, in its leading article of to-day endeavours to cast doubt and ridicule on the information supplied by the Pekin correspondent of the Times and Reuter's Agency with regard to the new Russian demands. After poking a great deal of would-be fun at the indignation displayed by the British Press, it enumerates the new conditions on which Russia is alleged to have made her evacuation of Manchuria depend, and says:—

Of course, there is nothing extraordinary about these demands, which merely secure Russia's interests in Manchuria, where we acquired undoubted rights after the events of 1900. But neither the English nor the Japanese, to judge by the newspaper extracts, are willing to reckon with these rights, and thus, immediately the Russian demands became known in Pekin, the representatives of Great Britain and Japan strongly urged Prince Ching to make a protest and to demand in his turn that the position of Manchuria should be made the same as it was before 1900. * * *

We are able to declare on the basis of information received from the most trustworthy sources that Russia has not presented any kind of ultimatum whatever to the Chinese Government and, moreover, has not demanded from China the signature of a new agreement with regard to Manchuria as a condition of our evacuation of that country. The statements of Reuter's Agency and the telegram of the Pekin correspondent of the "Times" are pure fabrications.

Thus the Novoe Vremya. We can only hope that the information received by the leading Russian journal from the "most trustworthy sources" may prove to be accurate. But the development of events will nevertheless, be followed with great interest and not without anxiety.

TERRIBLE STORY OF THE SEA.

CREW READ THEIR OWN FUNERAL RITES.

Thirteen Norwegian sailors, who were rescued from their sinking ship by the Hamburg-American liner Pennsylvania during its recent voyage from Plymouth to New York, had one of the most extraordinary experiences which ever fell to the lot of seafaring men. The steamer, the Ziggen, of Haugesund, was a vessel of 670 tons, and was bound from Cape Breton to Connecticut, with a cargo of steel. During a series of fierce gales which raged in the Atlantic the Ziggen lost her propeller, and was rendered a helpless prey to the fury of the wind and weather. For five days and a half the vessel was driven hither and thither by the mountainous seas, blinding snowstorms, which followed each other with quick succession, making her plight even more terrible. The condition of the crew was most piteous. Throughout the five days they were compelled to lay on the deck, which was covered with snow, and were nearly frozen to death. Several times during their awful vigil rescue seemed to be near as now and again steamers were sighted. But not once were their signals of distress noticed. On the sixth day they had practically lost hope of being saved. The ship was becoming water-logged and seeing that death was fast approaching the captain gathered his little crew around him, and called upon them to prepare for their end. The scene which followed is probably unprecedented in the history of the sea. With the twelve men kneeling around him in reverent attitudes the captain began to solemnly read the burial service. The crew had thus nearly completed their own funeral rites when the smoke of the Pennsylvania have in sight. As the liner drew nearer the Norwegians made frantic efforts to attract attention and were nearly overcome with joy when they saw the mammoth ship slow down and a lifeboat leave its side. Soon the rescue party arrived and the despairing mariners who had lost all hope of succour were quickly transferred to the hospitable decks of the liner, where everything possible was done for their comfort.

ANTI SEMILISM IN RUSSIA.

VIOLENCE OF THE MOB.

The Kieff police, Reports reuter, are about to expel from that town all the paviors, navvies, masons, stone-breakers, carpenters, white-washers and butchers, of the Jewish religion, as not being artisans, that is to say, people having the right of living outside the territorial zone set apart as the place of residence for the Jewish population Empire. Fuller details have now been received of the violent attack made by the workmen of the Kishineff, in Bessarabia, on the Jews of that place, which began on April 20 last, when a great number of Jews were killed and wounded. The infuriated mob threw their victims from the windows of the first, second, and even third storeys of their houses, on to the pavement below. The crowd also pillaged and defiled the synagogues, killing the caretakers, who attempted to bar their way. The looters tore up the flooring and destroyed stoves and fire-places. What they could not carry away with them they saturated with paraffin and burned. Thousands of persons are now without shelter, clothes, or food. A certain number of Jews succeeded in escaping the violence of the mob by having had the foresight to place Russian sacred images in front of the doors and windows of their houses. Most of the victims were killed or injured by stones, pieces of the wrecked furniture of the blocks of wood and sticks with which they were attacked by the ruffians. Many of the bodies were unrecognisable at the skull and jaws had been shattered, the nose and the teeth broken, and the eyes driven in. Those Jews who had not suffered are fleeing from Kishineff en masse, and are taking refuge at Odessa and other towns.

AUSTRALIAN TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

THREE MILLIONS NECESSARY.

A Commission which was appointed to inquire into the proposed construction of a trans-continental railway from Port Augusta via Tarcoola in South Australia to Kalgoorlie in Western Australia has reported that the authority which undertakes the work must be prepared to spend £3,000,000. It is estimated that the revenue of the railway would be about £205,800 per annum, and the yearly expenditure in working the line £114,400, which would have to be increased to £210,000 at the end of ten years. The railway would effect a saving of two days in the transmission of the mails, and if it were linked up in the future with the New South Wales system by way of Broken Hill there would be a further saving of a day between Fremantle and Sydney and Brisbane.

Regarding the advisability of constructing the line at the present time the commission reported that, in view of the monetary loss involved it was largely a question of policy and sentiment, depending on many issues respecting which the commission had no information and they hoped they would be excused from expressing any other opinion than this; that if the past progress of Western Australia is maintained the line would ultimately be a necessity and a financial success.

ROUND THE WORLD ON A CAMEL'S BACK.

Two young Russians, Arsen and Paul Draginow, have, according to a dispatch from St. Petersburg, wagered 20,000 roubles (£2,000) that they will accomplish the journey round the world on the back of a camel within one year from starting.—Laffan.

The appointment of a solicitor to a chief justiceship is a rather rare legal event. Sir Edmund Barton and his colleagues in the Commonwealth Cabinet have just appointed a young Queensland solicitor named Christopher Robinson as Chief Justice of British New Guinea in succession to Sir F. P. Winter, retired. It is stated that about fifty barristors and solicitors applied for the office, which is worth £1,000 a year, plus a probable knighthood after a few years satisfactory service. Elderly lawyers were virtually disqualified, because the physical conditions of this great equatorial island are such that the Chief Justice has to go on circuit on foot, and is as liable as any other white man to be attacked by cannibals and head-hunters. The climate, too, is terribly trying, so that a very capable young solicitor (Sir E. Barton's description of the successful applicant) may do better there than the most brilliant K. C. of the Temple.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s s. Golconda and Mombasa, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, MAY, 16.

Clan Lane steamer Clan Maclachlan and Clan Menzies arrived here yesterday.

PORTSAID, MAY 16.

The P. and O. Company's s. s.. Victoria, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, MAY 16.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Nankin (Extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

MARSEILLES, MAY 16.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia which left Bombay on the 2nd instant arrived here to-day (Saturday.).

The N. Y. K. steamer Idzami Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 16th instant.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 18.

Monday.—The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly over the greater part of northern India. The rise has been smaller in central Bengal, and a depression is shown in that area which will probably give a thunderstorm during the day in north and east Bengal. Pressure is in considerable to very large excess in Upper India, and the temperature during the past 24 hours has been very largely below normal in the same area. The maximum temperatures from 22 to 31 degrees below normal have been reported from Cherat, Peshawar, Kushab, Dehra Ismael Khan and Montgomery. Rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, in Assam, the Upper India hills and the plains in the south of the peninsula, and showers in north and east Bengal. Colombo has received 3 1-2 inches, Moulmein 2 1-2, Sialkot and Simla two, Shillong, Jalpaiguri and Trivandrum 1 1-2 and Jessore, Chakrata, Mainpuri, Cochin, Negapatam one inch. The weather is improving in Upper India. Rain will probably continue in South India, Ceylon, Burma and Assam.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer Nadir, Captain P. J. Morgan which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, met at the early part of the voyage fine weather. From Cape Comorin to Mount Delhi, heavy rain squalls from North-West. Hence to Bombay fine weather. The steamer Afghan, Captain W. E. Dexter, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant, from Mauritius via Karachi, reports having experienced after leaving Mauritius strong south-east trades to 8 degree S, from thence to Karachi and Bombay calm and light W. to S.-W. breeze.—The steamer Gulf of Trinidad, Captain T. Hughes, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah via Aden, had light W. S.-W. winds and fine weather.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 18TH MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in the north, where it is more than a tenth of an inch above normal, while in the south it is below normal.

Winds.—Unusual north-westerly winds are blowing all along the West Coast. At Colombo the wind is east.

Temperature is below the average over nearly the whole country. The maximum varied from 110° at Allahabad to 87° at Dwarka and Belgaum, and the minimum from 66° at Belgaum to 84° at Karachi.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several districts. Humidity changes are irregular.

Rain.—Heavy rain fell at Colombo (3·50"), over an inch at Negapatam and Cochin, and light to moderate showers at Madras, Cuddapah, Bangalore Calicut, Nagpur, Sholapore, Rajkot, Jaipur, Allahbad Agra, Delhi and Lahore.

Weather still remains very cloudy in the Madras Presidency and the West Coast. Colombo reports continuous rain for upwards of 12 hours.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th May, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches	29·782
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	85·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	74·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·608
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	90·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	230·1
General Directions of wind.*	W, WNW, W
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	22

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—MAY 17.

10 p.m.	81·3

MONDAY—MAY 13.

6 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	86·9
2 p.m.	89·6
4 p.m.	87·6

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

It is remarkable how greatly our estimate of ourselves and our qualities differs from the estimate formed of us by others. If the thing were practicable, many folks would realise heavily by selling themselves at their own valuation (if they could find customers), and afterwards buying themselves back on the basis of other people's notion of their worth. The more numerous and the harder the blows aimed at our self-conceit in the days of our youth, the better for us. They pulverise, as it were, the worser part of our nature, and nothing survives the process but what deserves to endure. "And what are you?" asked a Lord Chief Justice of England of a witness who had just given some rambling and discreditable evidence. "I employ myself as a surgeon," said the witness. "But does anybody else employ you as a surgeon? *Are you a surgeon?*" asked the judge. And thereat the witness collapsed.

It is claimed for all medicines that they effect cures though the fact is that some do and some do not. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup has been very extensively used for thirty-five years, and is to-day the principal domestic medicine in sixteen different countries. The number of cures it has effected especially among persons suffering from indigestion and bilious diseases is quite incalculable. Of the many thousands of testimonials as to its efficacy voluntarily given, here is an interesting one from a mother and daughter. "For several years," writes Mrs. Hutchison, of Newcastle Road, Jesmond, N.S.W., on October 19th, 1902, "I suffered agonies from indigestion and liver complaint. I could neither eat, sleep, nor work—in fact did not know what it was to enjoy a single hour of freedom from pain. I was attended by two of the cleverest medical men in the Newcastle district, but their treatment failed to bring me any relief. Indeed, I went steadily downhill, and began to fear that my case was beyond the aid of medicine. I grew weakly and thin, and became dejected, when, two years ago, I was advised to try what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup could do for me. It was a happy decision, for before I had taken a quarter of the first bottle my health was much improved. I continued to take the medicine according to the directions for five weeks, by the end of which time I was cured. The cure is evidently a permanent one, for I have remained well and sound to the present day."

This is good testimony—testimony to be proud of. But it don't stop here. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup not only cured Mrs. Hutchison of her indigestion and liver complaint, but, in the case of her daughter Agnes, arrested the progress of an insidious and dangerous malady which, if allowed to range unchecked, might have had fatal results. Here is Mrs. Hutchison's own description of her daughter's case: "My daughter," she says, "was in a very bad way. She was suffering from severe nervous debility. She wasted away to a skeleton, and appeared to have no blood in her body. She was so weakly that she could not walk without assistance, and was often compelled to keep to bed for days together. The doctors seemed to be much in the dark as to her ailment, and as impotent in treating her case as they had been in their treatment of mine, so I determined to experiment on her with the medicine which had proved such a boon to myself. The result was that within two months a few bottles of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup changed her from a helpless invalid into a hearty, healthy, happy girl. She remains as well as one could wish her to be."

Mrs. Hutchison is well-known in Jesmond and Lambton, and has lived in these places for twenty years. She is a native of Scotland, and came to Australia in 1872.

Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. Rowland's Macassar Oil provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for Rowland's Macassar Oil, of 67, Hatton Garden London.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The cheapness with which it is possible to travel when you are the possessor of a motor-cycle with its adjuncts the forecarriage and trailer is almost incredible. We will take a man and his wife wishing to run down from London to Brighton for the week-end, the cheapest return fare by rail being 6s. 4d. says the "Motor Cycle". By means of a good Trimo or trailer, these two people can travel there and back at the small cost of half a crown for petrol and lubricating oil, the distance both ways being about 104 miles; and, what is more, they drive up to the door of their hotel or boarding-house in their own conveyance, thus saving the vexatious items of four sets of cabs and porters, both going out and coming back, besides gaining health in the open air, instead of being shut up in a stuffy railway carriage.

At the review before the King at Malta, the pet donkey of the Bacchante, we are told, marched in front of the men. A donkey is a rather bulky sort of pet, but probably no more troublesome than the pet deer of the Terrible. The privilege of keeping pets is very much appreciated by bluejackets, who lavish their spare time and some of their spare cash on strange animals. The Centurion (says the "Court Circular") once had a monkey that used to eat with a spoon from a plate and drink from a glass, with a dinner napkin tucked under his chin the while. The Cæsar had a pet goose some time back. Cats and dogs, of course, are common on boardship. The French warship Marceau had a bantam cock named Boulanger as pet, which crowed whenever the guns fired. The German Prinz Wilhelm had a grey stork, and the United States Chicago had a pig. Doves, pigeons, blackbirds, and peacocks are popular with Italian seamen, and the unfortunate Almirante Oquendo of Spain had a pair of cassowaries as pets.

Those automobilists who consider that the speed limit for motorcars enforced in England is too low have certainly ground for complaint when the law is compared with that of other countries. France permits a speed of eighteen and three-quarter miles an hour in open country, twelve and one quarter miles in villages, and "the pace of a man on foot" in narrow streets. Belgium, which permits thirty-one miles an hour in the country, allows only six miles an hour in town. Germany permits nine miles an hour in towns, while in most parts of the United States a speed of twenty-five miles an hour is allowed.

The motorists when in Ireland will probably not encounter anything like the difficulties that would have to be overcome if the Gordon-Bennett race was run in Switzerland. Automobilism is not encouraged, and in all the cantons the speed is severely regulated by law, while in many of the contons it is absolutely prohibited. A novel project has now been brought forward. At very dangerous ascents or descents a pilot who knows every inch of the road is to be stationed. As soon as an automobile appears he will board it and "take the helm," relieving the conductor, for the time being, of all responsibility. The pilots will have a uniform and a placard on which is printed the local regulations in four languages for the benefit of the automobilists.

Most smokers have little difficulty in telling a good cigar, but it is said of Charles Mathews that he could not perceive the difference between the vilest twopenny and the most expensive brand. A good weed must burn slowly and equally (says the "London Magazine)"; the cigar that smoulders up one side is of inferior quality. The colour of the ash shows little, but if the ash displays a black "lip"—a thin dark line round the edge nearest the mouth—it is positive proof of an indifferent weed. The slightest suggestion of woodiness, greasiness, or what is known in the trade as "rustiness" of flavour, at once denotes a bad cigar. Lastly, the ash of a good cigar should stand well.

The Queen of Italy, who will be the hostess of King Edward for a few days, is the daughter of an able ruler. Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, whose country forms the subject of a book written by Mr. Wyon. The Prince is the idol of his people. He is said to know the name of every one of his subjects, and will accost him by it. This is doubtless a great exaggeration, and probably means that he knows personally all those who fought under him in the last war, when the nation was considerably smaller than it is now. No man is too humble but that the Prince will stop and speak to him, and ask him how the world is using him. The man rarely goes empty-handed away. In these latter days the Prince is not so open handed as formerly, neither does he make so free with his presence, but still it is no difficult thing for any of his subjects to obtain an audience. He will stop a man at haphazard on the road and examine his weapons, and woe betide him if his revolver is carried empty. Every chamber but one must be loaded.

He has devoted his attention, too, to the education of the children. There is now no district, how ever wild and cut off it may be, without its school, attendance at which is purely voluntary. Right well have the people availed themselves of this chance of education, and a sliding scale of school fees permits even the poorest peasant to send his son as well as his more wealthy brother.

A Montenegrin soldier's opinion of the Boers was given to Mr. Wyon in the course of an interesting conversation. "The Boers only shoot at long distances," Mr. Wyon explained to our inquirer, "and object very strongly to hand-to-hand fighting. The Montenegrin soldier could not see the force of this, and said so. Mr. Wyon explained that our soldiers loved the bayonet as much as the Montenegrin loved the handjar. "But what can you do when the other side won't wait for it?" I asked. "Then they are cowards," he answered judicially.

The original rough proof sheet of "The Charge of the Light Brigade," with Tennyson's corrections, will be sold next month as part of a private library. It is interesting to know (says "V. C.") that originally the lines:—

Flash'd all their sabres bare,
Flash'd all at once in air,

ran in the first sentence.—

He saw their sabres bare,
Flash all at once in air.

The alteration far more graphically describes the two motions.

An American newspaper writes concerning Madame Patti's youth in view of the great singer's tour: It is said that this wonderful woman does not show her age by twenty-five years. Not behind the footlights, but out in the honest sunlight, she looks we are told, like a woman of thirty-five! What is the secret of her youth and power? It is what a great many people would like to know. In the first place Patti's fine, mental and physical condition is the result of Patti's own applied intelligence and will power. When she was a mere child, she said to herself, I will be young as long as I live, and she has bent every energy and purpose of her life towards the fulfilment of that resolution. She has from her earliest youth been a great stickler for outdoor exercise. She has never allowed herself to become sour or cynical. She has always been able to see a little bit of blue in the darkest sky. Her philosophy of things has been solidly optimistic. She has ever believed that there was more good in the world than evil, more beauty than ugliness, more success than failure, more happiness than misery, and for these better things she has unswervingly lived from her childhood until now.

The Lyceum theatre, for nearly a generation the temple of Shakespear in London, which use under the auctioneer's hammer the other day, is, the successor of one of the oldest playhouses in the Metropolis, having been opened for the English opera in 1834. It has now been discovered that the building occupies part of the site on which once stood Burleigh House, where lived the great Burleigh, whose imaginary nod was immortalised by Sheridan in the Critic, and who lives in history as Elizabeth's sapient statesman. It was on entering this very house that Queen Bess, when entreated to bend her neck lest she should strike her towering headdress against the lintel, made the famous remark that she would bow for the sake of her Minister, but not for the proudest Spaniard that walked. Burleigh's son, become Lord Exeter, changed the name of the mansion to Exter House and in later days, being fallen upon evil times, part of it was devoted to the purpose of a menagerie.

Perhaps the most interesting of the occasional lessees of building which followed Burleigh House and was erected for the purpose of housing the exhibits of the then newly-instituted Society of Arts was madame Tussaud, who (says the "Manchester Guardian") here first exhibited her waxworks, on a more modest scale than they have reached to-day, in 1802, when she came from France to settle in this country. After having been rebuilt, burnt down by fire, and again rebuilt, Mrs. Keeley, the actress whose death at a venerable age took place only a short time back, opened the Lyceum as a regular theatre with a legitimate company, and since then it has remained a recognised home of the drama. It was on Dec. 30, 1878, that Irving entered into management on his own account.

COUGHS RELIEVED INSTANTLY.—Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is a safe and Reliable Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza and all Lung Troubles. For the past 78 years, it has been the popular remedy always giving immediate relief. Purchasers of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed should be careful to see the well-known Trade Mark "Lion, Net and Mouse" on each wrapper. Of all Chemists and Stores.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE visit of Rear-Admiral Curzon Howe's division of the Channel Squadron to Algiers to salute President Loubet on his arrival gave the greatest satisfaction in France. The Italian division, composed of the Sicilia-Garibaldi, and Varese, was under command of Vice-Admiral Frigerio, with his flag in the first-named. The Russian division, under command of Rear-Admiral Krieger, consisted of the Emperor Nicholas, the armoured cruiser Bayan, and the gunboat Khrabry. The second in command was Captain Paulis. The Spanish Government sent the Pelayo.

The "Yacht" devotes an article, mainly descriptive to our new naval base on the Firth of Forth. We have rightly foreseen, it says, that with the increase of our fleet the existing bases would not suffice, and have therefore taken a wise step. The writer puts aside strategic considerations, but regards the new establishment as of the highest importance for any future war, and thinks those who question the advantages of the French ports of Lorient and Rochefort should learn wisdom from our example.

The duty which Germans imposed upon themselves of replying to the strictures of Admiral Dewey seem to have fallen chiefly upon Count Reventlow. In the "Tageblatt" he replied to the American admiral in somewhat biting language, and he has now taken up the theme in our enterprising contemporary "Ueberall." As we have already said, we do not think Admiral Dewey had the smallest intention of offending the Germans, but that is not Count Reventlow's view. He opens with a sneer at the achievements in the so-called battle of Manila, which brought Admiral Dewey into prominence, and says that before that time he was scarcely known. Now he has been lifted up as a popular hero, and provided with a nimbus, though he engaged the obsolete Spanish vessels with a modern squadron, and used an unwarrantable amount of ammunition in destroying it. The Americans, says the Count, shine in the sphere of agitation and popular clamour, and their yellow press, being strongly anti-German, Admiral Dewey was sure of finding a welcome for his utterances. We confess we do not see what this has to do with the essence of what he says. There, however, Count Reventlow attempts to show that the admiral was wrong. The American manœuvres, he says, were childish, there is no discipline in the United States fleet, and marksmanship is at a low ebb. To us these international bickerings do not seem at all dignified, and we think the time has come when harsh criticisms having been passed on both sides, the rival disputants might well cry quits.

Rear-Admiral Rojestvensky, aide-de-camp to the Emperor of Russia, has been appointed chief of the Russian naval staff, in succession to Vice-Admiral Avellan, recently appointed Russian Minister of Marine.

In the matter of marksmanship, although the returns have for some time back been unsatisfactory, the United States Navy Department has lately received gratifying reports. In the North Atlantic Squadron the Indiana made 100 per cent. hits with her 13in. guns, while the record of the Illinois was 75 per cent. The target was 21ft., by 17ft., but the range was only 1,600 yards. There has been good practice in the Massachusetts, and the Texas, with the target and range indicated, made 100 per cent. of hits, while another ship not named made 70 per cent., and some others 50 per cent.

Plans are being prepared for the two battleships of 13,000 tons which are to be built for the United States Navy. In the Bureau of Construction two sets of sketch plans are in hand to be considered by the board. It is the general opinion of the members that vessels will necessarily be of inferior type. Upon such a displacement the requirements of armament, protection, and speed cannot be secured. The ships can be given fairly high speed with comparatively little protection, or they can be better protected with weaker armament, or they may be slow ships with powerful armament. It would appear that the instructions of Congress are likely to cause considerable difference of opinion among the members of the Board of Construction.

The "France Militaire" has opened a "symposium" in its columns upon the subject of the right of officers to express their opinions in print without procuring the sanction of the military authorities. General de Galliffet's letter is the most remarkable of all, as coming from an ex-Minister of War and a very prominent soldier, and may be taken to indicate the feeling of many at the present state of affairs in the French army. I am dead and buried, he says, and know very little of what is going on above. I think, however, that what is admissible in a governed country would be dangerous in ours, General Zurlinden, another ex-War Minister, would maintain the present rules, because he thinks they already give to officers sufficient liberty in the expression of opinion, and he particularly urges that they should not be invited to distinguish themselves by their writings; they should be known by their acts, their good service, and the care they devote to their men. General Prudhomme demands the right of officers to write under their own names, and therefore upon their responsibility, and thinks that General de Negrier's articles would have carried more weight if they had borne his name. General Pierron believes there would be an advantage in allowing officers to write as they please, on the ground that if they are ignorant of subject, the best means of learning all about them is to write books or articles upon them. He says that the War Department is an inexhaustible mine of valuable and instructive documents, which he thinks might thus be brought to some utility. General Sonnois thinks that officers would use proper discretion and write what was suitable, and does not see that there is any peremptory reason why they should not do so. The officer acts and speaks on his own responsibility, and if he writes or says what is reprehensible he must bear the consequences of his act. To these military opinions many views of Deputies are added, and it is rather significant that most of them would continue the present system.

The "Reichswehr" of Vienna has given many interesting particulars concerning marches and operations of groups of Austrian soldiers on ski during the last month. One party, composed of thirty-one men, marched, on a particular day, from Klagenfart to St-Jacob in the Rosenthal, being a distance of more than 21 miles; on the second day to Alpen, 12 miles, with a climb of 3,280 feet and a descent of 1,968 feet; on the third day 16 1-2 miles further, rising 3,300 feet and descending 4,920 feet; and on the fourth day 13 1-4 miles. Another group, consisting of eighteen men of the 8th and 9th Chasseurs, marched on the first day from Kronau to Alpen, 14 3-4 miles, with a rise of 2,150 feet, and on the second day 13 1-4 miles to St. Jacob, where they separated, the men of the 9th Batn. proceeding to Vilach 12 1-4 miles, while those of the 8th Batn. marched, to Furnitz, 16 1-2 miles, and returned on the fourth day to Tarois, 15 1-2 miles. The difficulties of the ground made it impossible to use the ski everywhere, and the men were provided, in addition, each with a pair of snow shoes, which were used successfully on steep slopes. The alternate use of these means of traversing the snow was found very advantageous. The men carried the complete field equipment, and each had rations and a supply of bread.

Our excellent Lisbon contemporary, the "Portugal Militar," published in its April number an admirable portrait of King Edward, with an excellent article from the pen of Senhor de Moraes Sarmento, in which he expressed the great satisfaction with which the Portuguese court and nation welcomed his Majesty. England, as this writer said, is an ancient ally of the Portuguese crown, but special circumstances attended the late visit of the King, giving it special significance. The soldiers of the two nations have often fought side by side. The article concluded by expressing anew, on behalf of Portugal and the Portuguese army, the pleasure that was experienced in welcoming the King.

The Commander-in-Chief regrets to find, as the result of inquiries, that the regimental register of soldiers' services (required by the Master of the Rolls as a permanent record to be kept at the Public Record Office) is in several instances not properly compiled and in others has been allowed to fall into arrears. The Public Record Office hold that the public have a right to expect that a permanent record shall be kept of a soldier's service in the Army and of the biographical details recorded on his military documents, and they do not consider that the changed conditions brought about by short services should defeat this expectation. Officers commanding are therefore directed to adopt such measures as will ensure that the book is kept up to date and is compiled with care and accuracy, and serious notice will be taken of any dereliction of duty in this respect.

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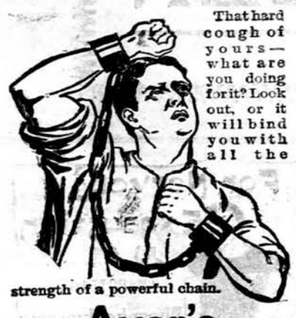

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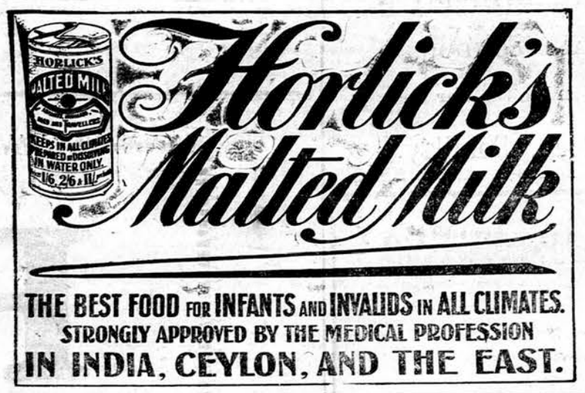

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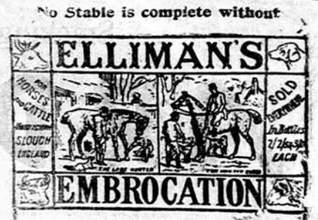

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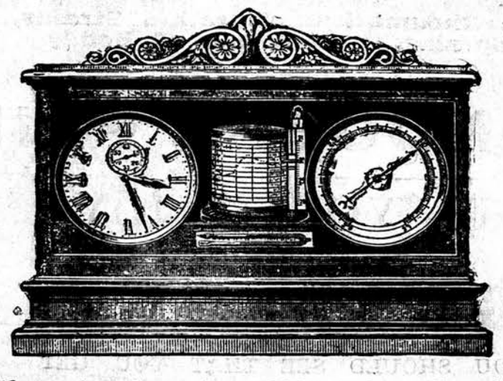

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